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THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

No. 185.—VOL. IV.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1844.

PRICE 6d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY.

No. I.

PROEM.

UNDER the above heading, we propose to lay before our readers a series of papers illustrative of the peculiar moral obligations which grow out of the profession of dissent. The Houses of Parliament have risen—a long recess is before us—it seems unlikely that any new ecclesiastical topics, striking enough to claim comment, will be thrown up on the surface of events, so long as the shooting season lasts—the Anti-state-church Conference is a matter of history—the association to which it gave birth is, through its Executive Committee, quietly and steadily pursuing its great object—the Dissenters' Chapels bill is passed, and the spasm of excitement which its progress through the legislature produced is over—Tahiti cannot be written about for ever. May we not fairly calculate upon an interval of comparative calm? Cannot we improve it? Let us try.

The dissenting world, just now, is grievously at odds with itself, not upon its doctrines but upon its duties. Opinion is divided respecting the proper means to a right end. Nonconforming society is separating into three distinct classes, which we take the liberty of designating as "the movement party"—"the quietists"—and "the chapel-goers." It will fall in with the primary design of this preliminary paper, to mention the prominent characteristics of each section. Having done so, our readers will discern more clearly the object aimed at in the proposed articles on the "ethics of nonconformity."

"The chapel-goers" constitute by far the largest class of the three. They are dissenters by position and by accident. They attend divine service at the meeting-house—they contribute, and sometimes largely, towards the maintenance and extension of Christian institutions—many of them are members of nonconforming churches—but they are as ignorant, and therefore as careless, of the distinctive principles of dissent, as though no such principles existed. This their want of enlightenment is rather their misfortune than their crime. They have no idea that the difference between the state system, and that with which they are connected, involves aught more important than a difference in the respective modes of worship, or discipline. They have never been otherwise instructed, and all inducement to inquire for themselves has been wanting. They pay ecclesiastical demands with as much cheerfulness as they do the Queen's taxes. They have a kind of instinctive reverence for the clergyman, and if, perchance, he be more liberal than his system, they proclaim his merits in every circle they frequent. Many of them make a point of being at their parish church on Christmas days and Good Fridays, as a sort of a practical disclaimer of all bigotry. They admire the devotional beauty and sublimity of the prayer-book. They half suspect the validity of marriage, unless the marriage be solemnised in a church. They deem it a peculiar hardship if, at the burial of their dead, clerical consistency demurs to the reading of the service. They are often conscientious men—generally but slightly educated—invariably ignorant that their profession imposes upon them any distinctive obligations. Could they persuade them-

selves that their personal edification would be as fully promoted in the church as in the chapel, not a scruple has place in their minds which would prevent them, even for a moment, from going over from the one to the other—they would have to step over no barrier of conviction.

The section of "quietists" is somewhat more difficult of description. It includes many ministers of standing, a few literary men, a large number of well-to-do deacons, and the usual staff of dependents and hangers-on. Respectability is their *Madonna*. They are not ignorant of their principles—in judgment they admire them—as a matter of sentiment they love them—as imposing practical obligations they wince under them. Peace is their motto—but it is worn only in connexion with the anti-state-church controversy—and is observed with more scrupulosity towards opponents than towards too forward allies. Duty they believe to consist in "sitting still"—dignity, in remaining quietly on the defensive. They eschew noise with great vociferation, and are then most violent when condemning violence. This class affects some acquaintance with modern statesmanship—bows, with the air of good breeding, to aristocracy—is frantically loyal—and shrinks with extreme sensitiveness from associating its opinions with conduct which might expose them to sneers in high quarters. They serve truth as some men serve their wives—keep her safe at home and praise her beauty before strangers. They seem a little ashamed of being seen to walk arm in arm with her in the open street—and they say, and doubtless they think, that it would only expose her to insult. In other departments, these gentlemen are, for the most part, worthy, amiable, and sensible men—it is only in relation to their own distinctive principles that they are to be noted for acting an inconsistent part. Their conduct in this respect is dictated by motives which, although to their own consciences are perfectly disinterested, are nevertheless traceable by others to some peculiarity in the relationships they sustain, or in the circumstances by which they are environed—it is an exception to the rule by which they are ordinarily governed.

"The movement party" need not detain us long. They are of recent date—and, so far as we are yet able to judge, sound in heart. It may be that they are wanting in that wisdom which nothing but experience can give—but they have as yet committed no egregious blunder. Their special object is to hold up nonconforming principles to the light of day, and to act out the theory they profess to have received. In a word, they are high dissenters—men whose opinions are not the dress they wear, but a part of their very selves, and cherished accordingly.

We have occasionally addressed ourselves to each of these classes, with what effect we are, of course, unable to tell. It has, however, occurred to us that admonitions, whether of the argumentative or hortatory kind, cast in a mould which partakes more or less of a personal and party character, lose much of their effect. There is a certain impatience in the minds of most men at having their stature measured, at least within public view, and at being told, even by the most courteous implication, that they are below the mark. Set lectures are commonly pushed aside as impertinent, however just.

But if, out of the very profession and principles of dissent, we can educe a code of ethics—if, irrespectively of time, place, circumstance, and other accidents, we can build up, out of the materials furnished to our hands by received opinions, a system of moral obligation—if we can succeed in showing that the duties of nonconformity grow out of its truths, and that they are to each other as the seed to the flower—if we can, not by ingenuity on the rack, but by easy common sense, discover the practical moral of our avowed creed, and, by simply following where reason leads the way, arrive at conclusions applicable alike to all—if, in short, by mere generalisation and induction, we can resolve some of those laws which should govern conduct, and which, like the laws of nature, are never infringed upon without burying a sting in the trespasser—we think we may render a not unimportant service.

This, then, is our object in the proposed series of papers. We can imagine each of the classes we have attempted to describe reading our "ethics" without irritation. With the present introductory article we shall drop all allusions to party. Our

aim will be to connect together, by reasoning conducted upon well-understood principles, a specific system of practical duty with a specific system of theoretical truth. We wish to show how the one dovetails with the other. To this kind of philosophical analysis no man can object—there are few, perhaps, who will not take some interest in it, were it merely a matter of intellectual pastime. If, by such means, we can keep the eye of conscience sufficiently fixed upon a true theory of morals—dissenting morals—we may hope, in process of time, to affect the heart. The frequent contemplation of beauty begets a taste for it; and familiar converse with the *beau ideal* of obligation will either lift a man up to the standard of his opinions, or cause him to renounce his opinions altogether.

"THE GOD OF BATTLES."

HE who has read any one of the detailed accounts hitherto published of the campaigns in Afghanistan and China, must often, if possessed of ordinary sensibility, have paused to heave a sigh over the devastation produced by our countrymen. Most of the scenes which passed before his mind's eye were such as humanity could not look upon without shuddering, nor benevolence contemplate without dropping a tear of commiseration. The raw materials of war would be before him—fierce passions, severe privations, bodily anguish, death in its most frightful shapes, bereavement in all its forms of agony. Exhibited in all their native coarseness, they are too repulsive to be viewed with pleasure, or to raise in any but the most depraved hearts a flame of ambition. The "god of battles," of whom we shall have more to say anon, knew well that over such a picture of destruction it would be vain for him to inscribe the word "glory." It would be as idle as he meant praise. It was his policy to conceal whatever was offensive, and to take especial care that the symbols of his worship should smell neither of gunpowder nor of blood. And fully has his stratagem answered. The spirit of war is extracted from midst the horrors of the battle-field, and transfused into silken and embroidered colours—a bishop is employed to consecrate, and a lady to present, them—and thenceforth, deeds which all would wish to forget, light up into a strange attraction, and inspire the wish to re-enact them elsewhere.

We have before us an account of the presentation of new colours to the 49th regiment, published in the *Times* of Wednesday last. It is a curious and melancholy medley of most heterogeneous elements. Parade evolutions, episcopal prayers, and feminine oratory—interchanges of praise between the officers of the regiment—a dinner, a magnificent *dejeuner*, and a grand ball—such were the prominent features of this ceremonial. Upon Lady Pakenham's address to the soldiers we offer no comment, further than to remark upon the strange inappropriateness of warlike phrases in a lady's mouth, and to give expression to the shame which overwhelms us at seeing warlike sentiments coming from a female's heart. Surely, the grace and fascination of womanhood—the tearful eye, the silver voice, the beauteous form, were not given her by a bountiful Creator, that she might use them in luring men to destroy His chief handiwork—man. To us, there can be only one sight more painfully affecting than that of the soft hand of the fairer sex patting the fiercer passions of humanity on the head, and encouraging them to show their fury in unabated strength whenever government shall again bound them on to conflict.

The one more distressing sight to which we have referred, is the desecration of Christian rites in the service of Moloch. At the presentation of colours, the account of which has given occasion to these remarks, the Bishop of Winchester was present and took part. The prayers he read are not given—the speech he made is reported at length. At its close, he "bids the 49th speed in the name of the Lord, and bids them remember Him who is the God of battles." We find this descriptive title of the Most High a very favourite one on such occasions. Whether it was picked up amongst the mythological remains of the ancients, we are not sure; but we have searched for it in vain in the scriptures. We find there, however, that He who presides over the present dispensation is prophetically styled, "the Prince of Peace," and that the maxim is His—"He who takes the sword shall perish by the sword." The true patron

ORIGINAL

of war we suspect to be him who "was a murderer from the beginning," and the origin of it, we are told, is "our lusts which war in our members." To such topics as these it was hardly to be expected that the Bishop of Winchester should pointedly refer; but the heathenism of the following, even from a bishop's mouth, is unpardonable:—

"I remember well the stirring phrases used by the great captain of the age—the commander-in-chief of the British army—the Duke of Wellington, when he asked for the thanks of parliament to the army of India. Those were stirring phrases indeed—they were well worth living to hear, and well worth dying to deserve—they are for you to treasure up, and your children yet unborn to hear from your lips."

Worth dying for! And what could praise from the Duke of Wellington, uttered in the House of Lords, profit the poor wretches who were many months before prematurely despatched to their last account, from the coasts of China and the mountain passes of Afghanistan? The stirring phrases may, for aught we know, constitute the heaven of a bishop's faith—and many of the bench, we fear, think them worth living for; but, even for such a heaven, bishops would be loath to die. Why, then, are ignorant men to be stuffed with such absurdity? If the Bishop of Winchester thinks these commendations of "the great captain of the age" so invaluable after death, let him, in token of his sincerity, surrender his episcopal revenues, doff his mitre, his apron, and his lawn sleeves, and seek, in the ranks of a common soldier, that "glory" which would appear to be the highest of which he has any clear conception.

LIGHTING THE CANDLE AT THE OTHER END.

THE following letter, addressed to the editor of the *Times*, and inserted in that journal, is worth noting. It may be taken, we believe, as expressing the feeling of a considerable class within the established church, and especially that branch of it which exists in Ireland. The party to which we allude do not contemplate the cession of state endowments as desirable—but after what has occurred in Scotland, we do not despair of their being driven to it by events. It is clear that the marriage between church and state is beginning to be troublesome to both parties. Both cannot rule—and the state is little likely to serve. We are glad to see such letters as the subjoined. The Anti-state-church Conference lighted the candle at one end—we hope pious churchmen will soon light it at the other:—

To the Editor of the *Times*.

SIR—A few years since the efforts of the dissenters to abrogate the union between church and state seemed a sort of impious presumption, and it was sincerely thought by many sound churchmen, that, if successful, the most grievous and irreparable injury would be inflicted on the church and nation. As regards the first, there is not much difference of opinion now, it may be presumed; but it is widely different with the latter. The events of the last ten years originated doubts, which have grown into convictions, that the advantages of the church's connection with the state have been fearfully counterbalanced by its attendant evils, and that her interests and the spread of her kingdom would be far greater were she alone (and in poverty if need be), than in her present crippled, chained, and confined condition.

Her bishops nominated by the prime minister, who may be a heretic or an infidel; her bishoprics destroyed by parliamentary majorities, constituted we well know how; the pious bequests of her holy dead sacrilegiously diverted from the hallowed purposes for which they were bequeathed by unauthorised laymen, many of whom are (*ipso facto*) excommunicate; herself powerless to enforce her own laws, and tolerating within her priests and people living in open and unrebuked sin; blighted in a great degree by a wretched Erastianism which corrupts her chief members, oppresses and condemns her poor, "making them sullen by neglect, or savage by severity;"—are these defects compensated by bishops in the House of Lords, or similar privileges afforded by a state connection?

Many who would not scruple to make any and every sacrifice in her service, think not; and would rather see her in her divinely constituted power, fulfilling her high mission, as in days of old, in afflictions, and bonds, and imprisonments, and in what is almost desirable, in poverty, rather than she should longer continue "in chains," having "silver and gold," but "without the pearl of great price"—the practical following and obedience to her Lord.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Manchester, Aug. 26. LAICUS MANCUNIENSIS.

CHURCH-RATES.—On Thursday last, a vestry which was called by the churchwardens for the purpose of making a church-rate, was held in the church at Whitchurch, when Mr Richard Durley was appointed chairman. Upon the churchwarden being asked for what purpose the rate was wanted, and the amount required, he was unable to answer the question; upon which Mr John Fulcher moved, that the vestry be adjourned until Easter week. This proposition, being seconded by Mr Richard Moscrop, was carried by a majority of seven to two. After the resolution was carried, Mr John Rose, the churchwarden, seized the book and would not allow the minutes to be entered.—*Aylesbury News*.

THE ANNUITY TAX, EDINBURGH.—A warm discussion took place on this subject in the town council, on Tuesday last. This has long been a vexatious question among the citizens, and we would gladly hail any proposal by which it might be set at rest; but we cannot observe anything in the proceedings

of the council which has the smallest tendency in this direction. The resolutions proposed by Mr Wright, and adopted, are neither creditable to the judgment nor the principles of the council. They propose to redress a grievance without reforming the institution from which it springs—to relieve the citizens of a tax by instituting another—and, under the pretext of reforming the city churches, establish them the firmer in their impurities. The number and stipends of the city ministers are to remain undiminished; but instead of being supported by the annuity tax, the patronages vested in the council are to be sold, and their stipends, amounting to £9000 per annum, paid from the interest of the proceeds; and should this fund be deficient, it is to be supplemented from various sources, and among others, by a new tax on the citizens! This is certainly a novel way of getting out of a difficulty. The council sets out with a complaint against the annuity tax, and after performing two or three gyrations, the prudence and morality of which are very questionable, ends with recommending a tax of the same kind under a new name. The proposed measure is an attempt to popularise a very unpopular institution, without divesting it of any of its unpopular elements. There is a singular combination of parties in support of it. City ministers and town councillors, at daggers drawn on other points, are quite loving and harmonious on this. Looking at the flimsy veil which conceals the real character of the measure from public view, we scarcely know which is most foolish—the moderation of the church, or the radicalism of the council.—*Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*.

THE FIRST MISSIONARY MEETING.—At a public meeting of protestant dissenters held at Jerusalem, on the occasion of an "outrage" having been committed on some of their missionaries, "When they heard all that the chief priests and elders had said unto them, they lifted up their voice with one accord and said, Why did the heathen rage, and the people imagine vain things? The kings of the earth stood up, and the rulers gathered together, against the Lord and against his Christ. And now, Lord, behold their threatenings, and grant unto thy servants that, with all boldness, they may speak thy word, by stretching forth thy hand to heal; and that signs and wonders may be done by the name of thy holy child Jesus." It appears that shortly after this meeting was held, some of the same missionaries were threatened and beaten; however, they did not "require ample reparation for the insults and injuries inflicted, and an effectual means of preventing similar outrages in future, as well as of protecting the civil and religious liberties of their friends and allies." "They departed from the presence of the council, rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for his name." In letters subsequently written by some of the missionaries they say—"Walk with all lowliness and meekness, with long-suffering, forbearing one another in love. Be pitiful, be courteous, not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing. Be gentle, showing all meekness unto all men. Lay aside all malice. Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil-speaking, be put away from you. Avenge not yourselves. Recompense to no man evil for evil. Overcome evil with good. This is thankworthy, if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully. If, when ye do well, and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God. When Christ suffered he threatened not, but committed himself to him that judgeth righteously," &c.

THE "ECLECTIC REVIEW" AND THE NEW "QUARTERLY."—The *Eclectic Review* for the present month contains, in a note by the editor, the following reference to the prospectus of the intended *British Quarterly Review*, which will, doubtless, call forth, in reply, a full explanation of the object of the rival undertaking:—

"We take this opportunity of referring to a prospectus, bearing the name of Dr Vaughan, which has been extensively circulated, proposing the establishment of a quarterly review, to be entitled, *The British Quarterly Review*. We have no intention of saying one word respecting the relation which this project bears to our own journal. Whatever that relation be, our own course will be onward. We have taken our ground, and on it we shall abide. Whatever be the issue, the readers of the *Eclectic* will never have occasion to say that it withdrew, under fear of rivalry, from the position which it had deliberately taken up. Our only object in noticing the project of our old friend Dr Vaughan, is to call upon him to state, frankly and distinctly, the ground which he proposes to take, the reasons on which his undertaking is really based, and the ends which he designs it to subserve. This is not done in the circular he has put forth; nor has he, in reply to our private communication, made any further disclosure of his views to the public. The statement of his circular is cautiously worded: those who know the views of the writer, catch from it a glimpse of the truth; while others, who are not so informed, must utterly fail to apprehend his meaning. That we may not be charged with misrepresenting our friend, we give the paragraph in question:—

"At present, however, there is a large space of cultivated mind within the enclosure of English Nonconformity which has no adequate expression in the pages of our periodical literature. The departments of the press which are most generally regarded as setting forth the feeling of our churches, do so only in part; and not unfrequently, the feeling so exhibited, is that of parties who are not entitled to take precedence of their brethren, either as exceeding them in numbers, or as being more subject to the guidance of moderation or reflection. Of course every division of the press, expressing any real section of opinion, should be sustained in giving to that

opinion the freest possible utterance. But the liberty we concede, it is natural we should claim. We covet no quarrel with our brethren. We do not wish to afford our enemies that occasion to 'laugh among themselves.' We are not content, however, to be among the unrepresented in this respect, and we would be represented adequately."

"Let any intelligent man, uninformed respecting the views and position of the writer of this paragraph, say whether it conveys to him the notion that the journal to which it refers is based upon a strong reprobation of the recent Conference, is designed to counteract the onward tendency out of which the Conference grew, and to be a medium of communication with the public mind, for those who are thoroughly hostile to its spirit and constitution. We are not now referring, be it remembered, to the propriety of a journal being started to represent and advocate what are termed more moderate sentiments than our own. All that we are concerned about is, to have the matter understood; to let it be known what Dr Vaughan contemplates; to have him speak out in free and honest terms, so that none may be misled into the supposition, that literature rather than moderate dissent is his object. He owes it to himself, and he owes it to our journal—which, we are bold to say, has done some good service to the common cause—to remove the veil under which he has, as yet, thought proper to conceal his intentions."

A short time ago, an anonymous letter was forwarded to the Bishop of London with the princely sum of £5,000, and a request to apply the amount "for the erection of a church in the metropolis." Since the receipt, an eligible site has been purchased by some charitable individuals, in Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, at a cost of nearly £5500, upon which a church will be built for a district which contains a population of more than 16,000 persons.

NEW CHURCHES.—On Thursday the twenty-fourth annual report of the commissioners for building new churches was printed. In the last report it was stated that, in the year, 316 churches had been completed, in which accommodation had been provided for 379,662 persons, including 209,323 free seats appropriated to the use of the poor. Since the last report, 10 churches have been completed in as many counties, in which 10 churches accommodation has been afforded for 9,979 persons, including 7,273 free seats for the use of the poor. Thus, in the whole, 326 churches have now been completed, and provision has therein been made for 389,641 persons, including 216,596 free seats appropriated to the use of the poor. It is further stated by the commissioners that 28 churches are now in the course of building, to the erection of which pecuniary aid has been granted by the commissioners out of the funds at their disposal.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S NEEDY RELATION.—Perhaps the vice of our system of church and state has never been more flagrantly illustrated than in the parish of Bishopwearmouth. The rector of that parish is the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Valerian Wellesley, brother of the Duke of Wellington. We refer to him solely in his public capacity of state clergyman. As such, he undertook the pastoral charge over the parishioners of Bishopwearmouth, to preach the gospel amongst them, and enforce its precepts by the example of a godly life. But, instead thereof, his example has been one of duties neglected and pledges broken. He has been usually non-resident—has made little or no personal return for the thousands of pounds annually derived from the parish—and, nevertheless, has enforced payment of the odious church rate—odious under any circumstances, but especially in the case of a non-resident clergyman. He is now proceeding against certain members of the Society of Friends for £19 14s. 9d. "O shame! where is thy blush!"—*Gateshead Observer*.

BICESTER JUSTICES' JUSTICE.—INFAMOUS SENTENCE.—Our account of the conduct of the Bicester magistrates toward Mr Hedges, a primitive methodist preacher, excited considerable attention, and came under the notice and reprehension of many of our contemporaries of the press. By a violent straining of the Highway act Mr Hedges was convicted, and fined 15s. with 5s. costs. Several gentlemen who have little sympathy with the preacher, as such, intimated to us, that they would gladly unite to vindicate the liberty of the subject, outraged in the person of Mr Hedges. But we are sorry to find that Mr Hedges has succumbed to the injustice, and, as we think, has seriously injured the best interests and dearest rights of Englishmen, so far as the influence of his acts extends. He was arrested, and taken to Oxford castle, at one o'clock, on Saturday last, under a sentence of three weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour! This, be it remembered, for a pretended obstruction of a highway, by speaking on the roadside to five persons on religious subjects! Anything more infamous and outrageous than this it is difficult to imagine. It looks like a piece of history from the bloody records of the Star Chamber: and we are certain that hundreds in this and the neighbouring counties, who have no sympathy with primitive methodist preachers, would have gladly vindicated the outraged rights of Englishmen. But, there comes something which, in its kind, is nearly as bad as the conduct of the magistrates—Mr Hedges went to prison; but, as we hear, before night he permitted a friend to pay the fine and costs, without even a protest.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

CONFERENCE OF THE PRUSSIAN CLERGY AT BERLIN.

A VERY important conference of the Prussian clergy took place at Berlin in June last. It was attended by about two hundred pastors, and about half that number of laymen, and lasted three days. As the proceedings of this assembly throw a good deal of light upon the actual state of the ecclesiastical bodies of the country, a short account of the same will doubtless be interesting.

* See proceedings at the late meeting of the London Missionary Society, at Exeter hall, respecting the "outrages" of the French at Tahiti.

+ See resolutions at a meeting of protestant dissenters, held August 20th, 1844, at the King's Head, Poultry, in the *Patriot*, August 22, 1844.

The Prussian church is, in its form, something between the episcopal and presbyterian. It has not the hierarchy of the episcopal, and it has not the independence of presbyterian establishments. Its consistories, in which its whole constitution resides, are appointed, from their presidents to their lowest members, directly by the King. Now, hitherto, or till very late years, Prussian kings have used this authority without any regard to the prosperity of the church; the weaker she was, the better they were pleased. But the present King of Prussia is differently minded. He wishes to exalt the church, and to make a power of her, and would, therefore, increase its temporal resources, and promote a unity of its various sections. These views of the King are, as might be naturally supposed, very agreeable to the clergy; and as the evangelical portion of that clergy are now greatly the most prominent, it is this party who bring these views most forward. The object of the clergy is to adopt one uniform creed, to which all parties may subscribe. There is, therefore, a great cry for the adoption of the Augsburg confession of 1530, as the best adapted to secure that object.

On the first day of the conference a discussion was opened on the 23rd verse of the xth chapter of St John's gospel: "Whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained;" and in explanation of this verse, a doctrine of a very Romish aspect was announced.

It is maintained by the majority of the speakers that the power to forgive sins conferred on the apostles had, inasmuch as it was not miraculous, descended to all ministers of the gospel. M. Gerlach, a counsellor of the consistory of Berlin, who has resided in London, and often preached in the Lutheran church in the Savoy, seemed to regret that individual confession of sins was not made to the minister previous to admission to the sacrament, when the sins of the confessor might be forgiven or retained, according to the state of heart he might manifest. Dr Harnisch said, that "any congregation would confess themselves generally to be sinners, but would not to a single person confess their single and separate sins; that this, however, was necessary to reformation of conduct; that sins should be openly and specifically detailed; and that the discipline of the church of Rome, which required the private confession of secret sins to the priest, was, so far, good and wholesome." Superior Buchsel asked, "what difference there would be between the clergy and the laity, if the text in question had not particular reference to the clergy?" And the pastor Alehring maintained that an unworthy priest might pronounce the forgiveness of sins, because this forgiveness neither depended on his personal character, nor upon his discernment of the heart of his penitent, but upon "the virtue of his office—*die kraft seines amtes*."

On the second day the conference devoted their attention to the question—What are the best means of giving unity and strength to the church by the promulgation of ecclesiastical principles (*grundsätze*)? And the conclusion they arrived at was, that the exercise of the pastoral office sufficed not, as principles could not be thereby enforced; that, for the same reason, discourses from the pulpit could not attain the desired object; and that, therefore, first, a new catechism should be drawn up, in which these principles should be distinctly set forth—second, that the Confession of Augsburg should be industriously circulated, accompanied by explanatory remarks—and, third, that a holyday, or jubilee (*tier*), should be held as an anniversary commemoration of the reformation every 31st of October.

The question which the conference probably had chiefly in view was postponed till the third day, in order that the harmony of the meeting might not, from the beginning, be disturbed by controversy. This question was as follows:—"What correspondence is there between the evangelical church of our country and the symbolical books of the Lutheran and the reformed churches?" The object of this question—the principal speakers made it evident—was, first to show the great importance of the symbolical books, or what we should call confessions; and, second, to point out on what particular symbolical book, or confession, the church of Prussia should take her stand. It was insisted on by most of the speakers that a church without a confession was no church at all; that a bare appeal to the Bible, which is open to all parties of all opinions, could not by any possibility constitute any distinct church, and that, therefore, if distinct churches were good (which none could deny), confessions, conformed to the sacred word, must be good also. The pastors of the conference terminated their labours by proposing for general adoption the Augsburg confession as the symbolical book of the Prussian ecclesiastical establishment: They insisted on its adoption with an earnestness and a warmth that seemed somewhat greater than the subject demanded. They represented it as the *sine qua non* of Christian union, of ecclesiastical government, and almost of Christianity itself in that country.

The Complete Suffrage Movement.

Birmingham, Sept. 2, 1844.

The Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union met here to-day, Mr Sturge in the chair. A good deal of conversation took place on various important subjects, but the business one was mostly of a formal character.

General News.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Both official and private accounts of the destruction of Mogador have been published since our last. A short description of the place will render the details more intelligible:—

Mogador was founded in 1760, by the Emperor Muley Mohammed, in order to have a commercial port at the maritime port nearest to his capital; from which it is distant about a hundred and twenty miles. The town is called Suera; and it contains about 14,000 inhabitants, among whom are scarcely a score of Europeans. It consists of a citadel and an outer town; the government buildings and foreign factory are in the citadel. It is situated near a fertile and healthy tract of country, on a sandy peninsula, which at high tides is nearly insulated. The port is formed by a curve in the shore, and by the island which really bears the name of Mogador—after a saint, Sidi-Mogodoul, whose tomb is near Suera. The island is about a quarter of a mile from the shore, about three quarters of a mile long, and two miles in circumference. It is fortified with a "strong" castle. The port contains only ten or twelve feet of water at ebb-tide; and large vessels usually anchor in the roads, about a mile and a half west of the town; the battery extending to the west. Shifting sands and violent gales also embarrass the navigation. The place was fortified under the direction of a Frenchman; but the fortifications have been accounted more pretty than strong, and they were in bad repair. In Morocco, as well as in Algeria, the towns possess no influence over the surrounding country. The tribes of the country frequently come to blockade them, in order to pillage, as the treasures with which they imagine the houses are filled are the constant dream of their ambition. The commerce of Mogador has been extremely flourishing. It has exported to Lisbon, Cadiz, Marseilles, Gibraltar, and even to New York, large quantities of corn, wool, gums, almonds, olive oil, figs, wax, leather, kid skins, aniseed, orange peel, and various kinds of medicinal drugs. The imports consist of bar iron and steel cutlery, and iron ware of every description, woolen and cotton stuffs, silk handkerchiefs, gold and silver trinkets, pearl, amber, or coral necklaces, looking glasses, sugar, and spice.

The best narrative of the bombardment of the town is contained in the following extract from the *Times*:—

"The only vessels which could enter the harbour were the Belle Poule frigate and the three armed brigs which had been prepared for that purpose. The fire was opened by the frigate on the morning of the 15th inst., and sustained for the whole day with unabated vigour. It was met by a very severe fire from the batteries of the town and of the island at the mouth of the harbour, where it is said there were no less than 120 pieces of cannon ably served by 400 or 500 of the best troops in the service of the Emperor. The Belle Poule suffered severely from this prolonged engagement; and it appears that the effect of her fire and of the armed brigs was not sufficiently decisive to bring the affair to a conclusion. It was therefore determined by the Prince de Joinville to attack the islet, and to destroy the batteries upon it, or turn their guns against the city. This attack was made, on the morning of the 16th, by 500 picked men, under the orders of Captain Duquesne (a descendant of the French admiral of that name), and Captain Bouet. The troops who were engaged in this enterprise, and who effected a landing on the islet, encountered a most furious and sanguinary resistance; and nearly half the number of the Moorish soldiers who formed the garrison perished on the spot, with their yataghans in their hands. The rest at last effected their retreat to a mosque situated in or near the water, where they capitulated. Meanwhile, the islet being occupied by the French, the works were in part dismantled, and in part directed against the city. The work of destruction proceeded with frightful violence; the batteries on the shore were gradually silenced, and the walls of the town were reduced to ruins. A landing was effected by some parties of the French in ships' boats, and it is with great pleasure we record that, by this means, the British consul and some other British subjects, who had been detained in the city for the preceding five days, by the authorities of the place, were rescued. They were conveyed by the boats of the Casard, one of the French brigs, to the Warspite, which had followed the squadron to watch its operations, and they were received by the crew of that vessel with great enthusiasm, whilst, as we are informed, the band of the Warspite played the national airs of France.

"Terrible, in the meanwhile, was the fate of the devoted city. The inhabitants, to the number of 12,000 or 13,000, had already fled from it in all directions; but fled to dangers scarcely less formidable than the fire of the French vessels. The boats which had effected a landing on the mainland were recalled, but the natives of those inhospitable coasts and mountains completed what the enemy had begun. The Kabyles, descending from the hills, plundered the houses and set fire to the city in several places; and the desolation of Mogador was consummated by Mussulman hands.

"In these engagements the Prince de Joinville had lost a considerable number of men; Captain Duquesne was severely wounded, as well as several other officers; the ships, and especially the Belle Poule, had suffered severely. The French squadron, therefore, leaving a small force to maintain the blockade of the city, which had been reduced to a heap of ruins—a needless precaution—retired to Cadiz, and left the coast of Morocco."

The French government have, on this occasion, published the despatches of the Prince de Joinville. They contain some explanations relative to the attack on Tangier. His first despatch is dated, "Steam-boat Pluton, 10th August, 1844." From this document it appears that the French loss before Tangier was, 3 killed, and 16 wounded; the Moors, 150 killed, and about 400 wounded. The Prince thus explains his reasons for the attack on Tangier:—

"I informed you that on the 2nd of August, the day fixed for the reply to the ultimatum of our consul-general, nothing reached us. I waited then for news of Mr Hay, before commencing hostilities. On the 4th, a letter of Sidi Boussemam, pacha of Larache, was sent us, more measured, more conciliating, than preceding ones; it renewed, nevertheless, the insolent demand of the punishment of the marshal. The letter of Sidi Bous-

sem said not a word of the removal of the corps of troops collected near Ouchda. As to Abd-el-Kader, Sidi Boussemam asserted that he was no longer on the Morocco territory, and that orders had been given to prevent his returning to it. Nevertheless, the marshal learned at the same time that Abd-el-Kader had gone into the interior of Morocco, and that he was two days' march in the rear of the Moorish camp. These accounts had but one object, to trifle with us. Uneasy at learning nothing of Mr Hay, I sent the Veloce steamer to inquire and bring news of him. The Veloce came back on the 5th to Tangier, bringing me word that Mr Hay was in safety at Mogador. In fine, on the evening of the 5th, the Etna, coming from Oran, brought me your despatch of the 27th, ordering me to commence hostilities, if the answer to the ultimatum was not satisfactory. It brought us news, also, from the marshal, proving the falsity of the assertions of the Moors respecting Abd-el-Kader. Hesitation was no longer possible. We were amused with deceitful messages while they were preparing war; and we were thus obliged to have recourse to arms.

During the engagement Mr Hay arrived from Rabat, where he had stopped to see the Emperor. I received him the next day. He told me he found the Emperor much depressed. The news of the retirement of the consul had reached him. Mr Hay thanked me for the solicitude I had shown with respect to him."

The purpose of the attack on Mogador is stated, with an uncommonly distinct limitation of the Prince's intention for the naval campaign:—

"I am now going to Mogador, at the other extremity of the empire. Mogador is the private property of the Emperor; besides the public revenue, the town is his property; he lets on lease the houses and lands. It is, in a word, one of the clearest sources of his revenue. To attack and destroy that town—to occupy the island which encloses its harbour until we have obtained satisfaction—is to do an essential injury to Muley Abderrachman, and the entire of the south of his empire. I shall confine myself for the present to these two operations, in order to prove to the Emperor that his cause is abandoned by every one (the affair of Tangier has proved it), and that we possess the means to inflict serious injury on him. This is what we are going to prove at Mogador. Moreover, our appearance on the coast will bring back numbers from the interior to the defence of their homes, and thus disengage the Marshal from so many. We can then apprise the Emperor that, notwithstanding what has passed, we still wish for peace; and that what we have done at Tangier and at Mogador proves to him that he must not jest with us."

A second despatch, dated, "Steam-boat Pluton, Mogador, 17th August," narrates the attack on that port, but the substance of the account is embodied in the above extract from the *Times*. A private letter, written at Mogador on the 17th, says:—

"The attack of the island has cost us many brave men. The Prince was seen advancing, without arms, at the head of the columns; he killed and wounded falling by his side. This brilliant courage, this generous devotion, fills with a just sentiment of pride all his companions in arms."

A third despatch is from Marshal Bugeaud, and is dated, "Camp, near Coudiat Abd-er-Rahman, 17th August." It amplifies the telegraphic account of the battle of Isly, without adding any essential information as to facts. The interest lies in some passages of criticism. The Marshal says of the great effort made by the Emperor's son to bring an overwhelming force upon the French, "The Moors openly spoke in his camp of taking Tlemcen, Oran, Mascara, and even Algiers: it was a real crusade to retrieve the affairs of Islamism." The steadiness of the French infantry is highly eulogized: "not a man betrayed any weakness;" the cavalry "advanced with an irresistible impetuosity, and overthrew everything found in front of it." In courage and in numbers, though not in science, the Moors were an enemy worth vanquishing.

"The Moors left on the field of battle at least 800 killed, almost all of them cavalry; of the infantry, which was not numerous, the greater part escaped from us, in consequence of the ravines. This army has besides lost all its materiel. It must have had from 1,500 to 2,000 wounded. Our loss was—four officers killed, and ten wounded; and twenty-three sub-officers, or soldiers, killed, and eighty-six wounded.

"The battle of Isly is, in the opinion of the whole army, the consecration of our conquest in Algeria: it cannot fail, besides, in greatly accelerating the conclusion of our differences with the empire of Morocco.

"From all accounts of the prisoners and the Arabs, who saw the camp of the enemy, their cavalry cannot be calculated at less than 25,000. They showed themselves very bold; but the confusion rendered their efforts powerless. The boldest stood to be killed. All they wanted to do well, was the force of combination, and a well-constituted infantry to support their movements. With a government like theirs, it would require several ages to give them the requisites of success in battle."

The Gibraltar correspondent of the *Times* says that the actual extent of injury inflicted on Tangier by the bombardment has been ascertained, and the truth proves to lie between the opposite extremes of "trifling injury" and "leveling to the ground" described by different reports.

Private accounts from Oran say that Abd-el-Kader was present at the battle of Isly. Other accounts, however, throw much doubt upon that assertion. A private letter has been received by the French government, which positively affirms that Abd-el-Kader has been made prisoner by the Moors themselves. According to this letter, after the battle, the Maroquin army, when rapidly retreating and exasperated by their recent defeat, fell in with Abd-el-Kader, who was advancing to the frontier at the head of his troops: they immediately took him prisoner, and carried him to Fez, where he is now in close custody. The *Journal des Débats* says that the government had received no such intelligence. Another account states that the Emir had been arrested by the Emperor of Morocco. There is no doubt, however, as to the existence of a circular, in which Marshal Bugeaud announces the sending out of four hundred cavalry by the Emperor against Abd-el-Kader.

FRANCE.

The interest in the various rumours and speculations that have for the past week agitated Paris and its journals, with reference to the Tahiti affair, is superseded by the later intelligence that the matter has been settled between the two governments. One of the reports referred to was as follows:—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, that on Sunday, Tahiti was the subject of a "warm altercation" between King Louis Philippe and M. Guizot: the King contended that the recall of M. D'Aubigny was not sufficient concession to the British government; while M. Guizot declared, that rather than yield an inch more he would resign. An article in the *Paris Globe*, explaining M. Guizot's views, "was the consequence of this interview and its unpleasant termination."

The Paris journals are quite transported at the victories in Morocco. The battle of Isly is trumpeted forth by our neighbours as one of the greatest triumphs of France, and as a revival of the days of the empire. In the towns of the south of France the news was received with the utmost enthusiasm. Marseilles was illuminated, great rejoicings took place at Lyons and Toulon, and in the other cities of the south similar demonstrations were made. A letter has been received by the minister of war from General Bugeaud, announcing his return to Oran, and his having left the command-in-chief of the army on the frontier with General Lamoriciere. This is a clear proof that the operations for this season are over.

The *Revue de Paris* says, that orders have just been given by the minister of marine for a large supply of balls, bombs, and cartouches, for the naval arsenals; and that an extensive promotion in the navy is immediately to take place.

"We understand," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "that Marshal Soult has made up his differences with his colleagues; and that on Thursday, the papers connected with his office, which he had refused to sign for the previous nine days, all arrived with the necessary signature attached. Among the documents signed, is a decree re-organising the Ecole Polytechnique."

The trial of MM. Charbonnier de la Guesnerie and De Lespinois, and two men named Cauchard and Toutain, on charges of attempting to seduce soldiers from their duty into a conspiracy in favour of the Duke de Bordeaux, came on yesterday before the court of assizes of the Seine. The trial lasted the whole of the day, and the verdict was not pronounced until half-past three o'clock on Friday morning. MM. Charbonnier de la Guesnerie and De Lespinois were acquitted, but Cauchard and Toutain were found guilty, and condemned to two years' imprisonment.

The entire of the *enceinte continue* of the fortifications of Paris, with the exception of the line comprised between Berg and Charonne, may, we are informed, be considered as terminated. The military road and glacis and two of the forts remained to be completed. "Thus," says the *Constitutionnel*, "the fortifications of the capital may now be occupied by the troops, and oppose a vigorous resistance."

The *Siccle* warns its countrymen not to deceive themselves, for England is preparing for war; and it institutes a comparison between the naval power of each. After various figures, the journalist comes to these conclusions as to the force that each country could bring forward in a war:—"At the first shock, England, 18 ships-of-the-line; France, 14. After six months, England, 30 ships; France, 20 to 22. After one year, England, 36 to 40; France, only 20 to 22, because the ships we have on the stocks are not sufficiently advanced to be finished in a year." In the steam marine England could produce 48 vessels, with a power of 15,757 horses—France 43 ships, with a power of 7,340 horses; but the French steam marine is increasing, and at the end of the year could produce 60 vessels, with a power of 12,000 horses, not reckoning the steamers in the Levant. On all this the *Siccle* remarks:—

That, no doubt, is an unpleasant inferiority; but it is compensated by the necessity under which the English labour in being obliged to defend various points against our attacks. These comparisons are not of a nature to excite alarm. If peace be maintained, notwithstanding the irritation existing on the other side of the Channel, it will be by the consideration that we have the means of defending ourselves successfully against England. Our neighbours, brave as they be, are not persons to undertake an affair in which they would have too much risk to incur. The English admiralty is arming six ships of the line: let us in our turn arm, and take advantage of the victory which crowns our arms to make friends by obtaining justice from the Moor for Sweden, Denmark, and particularly for Spain. Spain is our natural ally; but it is particularly in Morocco that her interests are identified with ours. Let us forget nothing—let us neglect nothing. During fourteen years right has been on our side, and insolence on that of our adversaries. Let France, therefore, have confidence in her right as well as in her courage!

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 26th ult., state that, owing to the exertions of Mr Bulwer, the English ambassador, the questions in dispute between Spain and Morocco had been satisfactorily accommodated. The bank of San Fernando had again agreed to advance 60,000,000 reals for the wants of the government during the month of September. Letters from Cadiz, of the 22nd, mention that the Prince de Joinville had sailed from before Mogador, and that he was expected with his squadron, at Cadiz, on the 23rd.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 21st instant, announce the arrival of the Queen in that capital, at four o'clock in the morning of that day. The civil and military authorities went out beyond the gate of

Atocha, to compliment their Majesties, and the city was illuminated during the entire night. General Narvaez rode on one side of the royal carriage, and the Captain-general on the other. Their Majesties appeared to enjoy excellent health, but the young Infanta was slightly indisposed.

Another name has been added to the many exiles who have been obliged recently to seek safety in a foreign country. M. Cortina has at length yielded to the threats held out against him, and has taken refuge in France. Within the last few months, how many of the best men in Spain have been obliged to fly! Madoz, Cortin, Lopez, Olozaga, General San Miguel, and a host of others, whose only crime is, that they are opposed to the absolutism of Narvaez and Queen Christina.

The *Morning Chronicle* writes:—Our correspondent gives another piece of news which, if true—and it is very likely to be so—shows that Queen Christina and General Narvaez are hurrying recklessly to their own destruction and that of the kingdom. It is said that Narvaez has agreed, at Queen Christina's request, to the restoration of the whole of the national property, sold, we suppose, as well as unsold, to the church, and that M. Mon having refused to be a party to the transaction, a more unscrupulous minister of finance is to be looked for. Should this turn out to be true—and really we believe General Narvaez capable of that or any other atrocity and perfidy—nothing can prevent a revolution.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon mail brings intelligence to the 21st inst. The recent arbitrary measures of the government were the subject of animated discussion. The ministerial paper admitted that the decree of the 1st inst was "unquestionably an act of dictatorship." The judges of the several tribunals in Lisbon had emphatically protested against it, in petitions to the Queen, as unconstitutional and illegal, invading alike legislative and judicial functions.

"That of the Tribunal of Justice," says the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, "carries with it the most weight, and is signed by the whole of its members. Its president, Senhor José Silva de Carvalho, was a prime minister in 1820 and a minister of justice in 1833—a man of moderate views, a strong and consistent supporter of the present ministry, well known as one of the party of Don Pedro, who most materially contributed to the establishment of his daughter's rights. On her Majesty's birthday (the 16th inst), Senhor José Carvalho presented himself at the levée, at Cintra, and informed her Majesty of his having transmitted, through the proper channel of the Secretary of State department, the petition of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice. He stated that he had a copy of that document, which, if her Majesty permitted, he would place in her hands. Her Majesty replied that, as the original address had been delivered to her minister to be presented to her, there was no necessity for the document referred to. There the matter ended. The following day every person of distinction who attended the levée, with the exception of Senhor José Silva de Carvalho, was invited to dine at the palace; and on the day following this old servant of the crown, and most faithful adherent of the cause of Don Pedro and his daughter, was ignominiously dismissed from his office as president of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice."

The Duke of Palmella had declined to take upon himself the powers which the decree imposed upon the council of state. On the 19th appeared several other decrees, carrying the chief one into effect, by removing divers judges from one tribunal to another.

ITALY.

Letters from Leghorn state that Austria is so well aware of the dangerous position to which the evils of pontifical misgovernment has brought the papal states, that it has opened negotiations with the holy see, with a view to the secularisation, as far as possible, of that government. The court of Rome resists; and it is said that the Austrian government, foreseeing that circumstance, has addressed the French cabinet, to invite it to join with Austria, Naples, and Tuscany, to oblige the Pope to make such reforms as the safety of Italy may demand. The King of Sardinia is not included in the negotiation; from which it is supposed that he is opposed to it.

GREECE.

The *Greek Observer* of the 19th ult. states that serious disturbances occurred at Athens, on the 16th, on the occasion of the elections. The Mayor having presented himself before the hall in which the electors were assembled at the head of a party of gentlemen, previous to the counting of the votes, the people opposed his admission, and a collision ensued between them and the military, in which one man was killed, and several wounded. The King immediately repaired to the scene of these disorders, and was enthusiastically cheered by the multitude. The ministry had resigned on the previous evening, and the people, hearing that Coletti had undertaken the construction of a new cabinet, retired quietly, and tranquillity was restored.

AMERICA.

The Caledonian mail steamer arrived at Liverpool on Friday morning, having left Boston on the 16th, and Halifax on the 18th instant. The news from the United States possesses little interest. The whigs and democrats both profess to have excellent prospects for the presidential election; but the *New York Herald* observes that the country is prosperous, and is bound to go ahead, and that it matters little whether Clay or Polk be president. Among the speakers at a grand whig celebration, at Springfield, Massachusetts, at the commencement of the present month, was Mr Webster, and, commenting upon the annexation project, he said, "The great, fundamental, everlasting objection to the an-

nexation of Texas is, that it is a scheme for the extension of the slavery of the African race." The most stirring matter was a dispute among the Jews at New York about the right of voting, within their own community, on secular and religious questions. The Hebrews were divided into two parties—the "Old Aristocratic," or English Jews, and "Young Israel," or the democratic Jews native to the union; and the quarrel had grown so hot that police had been stationed to preserve peace in the synagogue.

The presentment of the grand jury of Philadelphia had been made, and it unhesitatingly ascribes the late riots at Southwark to the impunity which attended the forcible breaking up of the meeting of native Americans at Kensington.

From Canada there is nothing definite. It is said that a ministry was to be formed in the middle of next month, the provincial parliament to meet in October; or else parliament would be dissolved, in order to a new election.

Mexico was still preparing for war upon Texas. An army of 15,000 men was collecting; but Congress has not hit upon a plan of raising 4,000,000 dollars granted for the expedition.

The city of San Carlos, the principal town in the island of Chiloe, the most southern province of the Chilean republic, has been the scene of a dreadful conflagration, which broke out in its very centre, and, before it could be subdued, destroyed two-thirds of the place. 150 houses, comprising all the magazines of provisions, fell a prey to the flames. The unfortunate inhabitants, equally destitute of food and shelter, were compelled to abandon the ruins, and fly to the interior to seek a refuge and means of subsistence. The port of San Carlos, a recruiting place frequented by South Sea whalers, contained about 4,000 inhabitants, all of whom have suffered more or less by this deplorable calamity.

THE LEVANT.

By advices from Alexandria Mehemet Ali had returned to Alexandria, and his sudden return appears to have been quite as embarrassing to some of his friends as his unexpected abdication. It almost looks as if the old man had taken this absurd plan of a pretended pilgrimage to Mecca to discover the dispositions of those about him. It is said, however, that he shows symptoms of decay to an extent that alarms his ministers. The *Times* correspondent says—

"It now appears that the only cause of Mehemet Ali's excessive ill-humour, which made him leave Alexandria so suddenly for Cairo at the end of last month, was the conduct of several members of the council at Cairo, who had taken some measures with regard to the government of the country without his authority, and without informing him of what they had done, and his highness did not seriously mean what he said before his departure about resigning and going to Mecca."

The *Examiner* gives the following humorous account of Mehemet Ali's late freak:—

"A youthful prank, played by an old gentleman of eighty, Mehemet Ali, has frightened the Levant, and, but for the more juvenile pranks of the French, would have caused still greater affright. His sage highness, the Nestor of the Mediterranean, went to a party, committed an excess, and got so uproarious and extravagant, that no Irishman, before the invention of teetotalism, ever equalled it. He beat his women, cuffed his minister, cursed his physician, broke his pipe, and flung his *fez* out of the window. At last he sent for 250,000 purses, and flinging himself into a boat, set sail or oars for Cairo, bent on a spree, but acquainting his worthy Alexandria subjects that he was bound for Mecca. The old sinner! Sheridan, dead drunk, acquainting the watchman who picked him up that he was no other than Mr Wilberforce, lied not more comically than Mehemet Ali, when he said he was going to Mecca."

Advices from Tripoli, of the 12th ult., state that an insurrection had broken out in the Gerian mountains, and that Miludi Sheik, the ex-minister of the deposed Mahmudi family, had placed himself at its head. A body of Turkish cavalry, marched against them, had been repulsed, with the loss of their colonel, Ismail Bey, who was either killed or taken prisoner. The son of the Pasha was preparing to embark for Bengazy, to assume the command of the expeditionary army. It was rumoured that some Frenchmen were directing the movements of the insurgent mountaineers, but for this report there seemed little foundation.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ENGLISH NEWS FROM ABROAD.—The *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 23d inst, publishes the following extract from a letter dated London, 16th inst:—

"Orders have just been given to arm several ships of war and frigates. The number of seamen at present receiving pay amounts to 36,000 men; the war steamers represent a force of 13,500 horses. It is not doubtful that in six weeks a fleet would be ready to assemble at Spithead. The turn which affairs have taken between France and England favours the views of the Emperor of Russia. The proposals made by that sovereign when in London have been renewed by Count Nesselrode. I am assured that the French government is fully informed on this subject. The court of St Petersburg is said to have offered to the Queen of England an alliance offensive and defensive in case of war with France. The Emperor added, that he would place his entire land and sea force at the disposal of the allied powers. It is easy to divine the answer of the English government. It expects that the cabinet of the Tuileries will yield to the equitable and moderate representations of England, and that it will not be necessary to have recourse to war. If, however, tranquillity should be interrupted, it would be the interest of all the European governments to put an end to it as quickly as possible by displaying an imposing force. It is therefore beyond doubt that in case of war there would be a Russian-English alliance."

PRESENCE OF MIND.—It is the custom on the coast of Normandy, near Caen, to raise the sea-weed from the shore to the land by means of a crane, with ropes

and pulleys to haul up the baskets filled with it by persons from below. The *Journal de Caen* relates that, a few days ago, some men thus employed at Benouville, near that town, found that there was at the end of their line a much greater weight than usual, and were terror-struck, when at last they found not a load of weed, but the wife of one of them. In a very few minutes she was placed on terra firma, and able to relate that, when the men above began to haul, the hook caught her petticoats, instead of the basket, and she became unable to release herself. Preserving her presence of mind, she caught the rope with her hands, and, though big with child, held a firm grasp, keeping herself from striking the abutments of the cliff with her feet, and thus made her ascent to upwards of 200 yards above the sea, without any material injury.

PREDICTION OF RAIN AND STORMS BY FALLING STARS.—A communication has been made to the Academy of Sciences, by M. Coulvier Gravier, on the meteors vulgarly called falling stars. He thinks that all the changes which take place in the terrestrial atmosphere have their origin in the upper regions. "If (says M. Gravier) we watch at night the direction, number, and changes of colour, of the falling stars, we shall be able to predict with certainty the wind that will prevail, and the rain, storms, &c., that will take place on the following day." M. Gravier declares that he has for several months passed entire nights in observing the falling stars, and that every morning at seven o'clock he delivered to M. Arago, at the observatory, his prediction for the day, without having been once in error. The name of M. Arago having been thus mentioned, we must be permitted to express our surprise at the silence of that gentleman on the subject. He owes it to the public to contradict or confirm the assertion of M. Gravier, and, with permission of course, to state what are the signs by which this knowledge, so important, if real, to agriculturists and navigators, is obtained.

Several Sisters of Charity have lately arrived at Berlin, having been conducted to the frontiers of Prussia from their convent at Wilna, in Russia, which has been suppressed. They are young women of education and good families, and will return to their principal convent in France. They were put under the charge of Cossacks, of whose treatment they make severe complaints.—*Westphalian Mercury*.

HORROR OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—An occurrence similar to one in Dunkirk, which was turned to such account by Mr Wakefield, has just taken place at Thonon, a small town of Savoy, in the first execution there within the memory of man. All the people were horror-stricken; no one would supply the executioner with the articles he required; and the carpenters refused to construct the gibbet. The dealers, however, were compelled to find the necessary materials, and the workmen to lend their tools; but neither would receive payment for them. The man who was hanged had murdered a child.

WARSAW, AUG. 21.—By an imperial rescript, just published, the inhabitants of Poland, of both sexes, are not to have passports for foreign countries till they are full 25 years of age. The exceptions are merchants, their agents, couriers, children accompanying their parents or tutors, and wives traveling with their husbands. Sons, however, from the age of ten to eighteen years, are not to be taken abroad without a special permission, for which application must be made to the governor, and which is not to be granted except for important reasons. All persons, except those who are sent abroad by the government, and some others, must pay for their passports. There are of these classes, viz., 1st, only the stamp duty of 90 silver copecks, as hitherto; 2nd, 25 silver rubles.

The Prussian government, in order to avoid as far as possible the accidents upon the railroads, has founded a school at Berlin for teaching the art of directing and managing locomotives; and an ordinance has been issued that, from and after the 1st of January, 1846, no persons shall be employed as drivers of locomotives on the railways of the kingdom but those who have been taught in this school, and obtained a certificate of their capacity."

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

LONDON PEACE SOCIETY.—During the month of August, lectures in explanation of the society's principle, "that war is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, and the true interests of mankind," have been delivered by Mr Jefferson, one of the secretaries, at Horsley street chapel, Walworth; Tonbridge chapel, New road; Greenwich road chapel; Croft chapel, Hastings; and the Friends' meeting-house, Wandsworth. Mr W. Leask, independent minister, has also visited Sussex, and held meetings at Brighton, Lewes, Steyning, Horsham, Petworth, Arundel, Bognor, Shoreham, Lindfield, Battle, Herstmonceux, and Rye. The number in attendance at these several places have varied from fifty or sixty to three hundred; the interest expressed in the society's objects and operations has been very encouraging, and in most instances collections have been made in aid of the society's funds.

MILL-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—An interesting re-union took place at Mill-hill on Wednesday last, among a number of the former pupils of the grammar school, for the purpose of presenting to the trustees of that institution, a portrait of its present head master, Thomas Priestley, Esq., whose exertions in that place, for the promotion of classical and liberal education, have been indefatigably sustained for a period of more than twenty-six years. The portrait in question is full-length, by Mr Phillips, R.A., and is in every way worthy of that artist's high reputation, while its accessories com-

bine a massive sobriety with elegance, in a manner which we think must prove satisfactory to the most correct taste. On the occasion to which we refer, about sixty of the governors and former pupils of the school partook of an excellent collation in the dining hall, where the new picture had been fixed in the most prominent position and appropriate light. After an interval, in which the present pupils of the establishment were assembled, to the number of about 130, the ceremony of presentation was entered upon, Mr Thomas Piper, the treasurer of the school, having taken the chair. The business of the day was opened and explained by that gentleman in a concise speech, after which the written address of the presentation committee of old pupils was read by their chairman, Mr Ebenezer Trotman, and by him handed to Mr Priestley. This document, which was handsomely emblazoned upon vellum, expressed the three-fold object of the committee, that of making a public recognition of the merits of an invaluable tutor—of putting the trustees of the school in formal possession of the portrait—and of leaving with Mr Priestley a personal record of the facts and sentiments of the occasion. To this address that gentleman responded in a speech distinguished by deep feeling and chastened eloquence, incidentally paying a well-deserved eulogy to the memory of the late Dr Arnold, as an envied model for all those who were entrusted with, and sensible of, the responsibilities attending the work of youthful education. Mr Wells, the secretary of the institution, followed with some very pertinent, lively, and practical remarks, after which the business of the day was concluded amidst the hearty plaudits of the auditory on all sides. The remainder of a most propitious afternoon was agreeably occupied, by "old boys" as well as young, in the diversions of the cricket-field, and the ramble through scenery of high natural beauty, but which an ex-schoolboy only can adequately admire. Among the company present we recognised several gentlemen of active civic influence, including some of the aldermanic body, besides other well-known friends of liberal education.—*Chronicle*.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—Between Holborn and Oxford street the line of the new street is in a state of considerable forwardness. When the whole length is finished (which is now expected to be in the course of three or four weeks), there will be a direct communication between Holborn and Oxford street for foot passengers. Many now take this course, avoiding the circuitous way by St Giles's church. The Metropolitan Improvement Commissioners have at length adopted a line for a north-west approach to the new Houses of Parliament and other government buildings, to run in an oblique direction from Eaton square to Abingdon street. It is a collateral advantage, that the improvement will remove many squalid buildings, including the property belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The space for the new street, which will be of the width of Regent street, is already in process of being cleared. Mr Rigby Wason is the contractor for two-thirds of the work, at a sum much below the estimate of the government-surveyor. Mr Wason has addressed the electors of Ipswich, announcing that, as the holder of a contract under government, he is disqualified for sitting in parliament; and that therefore he shall not come forward at the next vacancy for that borough.

RECENT POST-OFFICE DISCLOSURES.—The examination at the General Post-office of the parties implicated in the cases of letter-opening has concluded, and it has been fully established by evidence and their own admissions, that the letters of Lord G. Bentinck and other "sporting" gentlemen were opened, and the information obtained communicated to parties who were willing to pay for it, by which means no inconsiderable sums were realised.

GROUNDLESS CHARGE.—On Thursday, at Guildhall, Mr John Thorogood, the church-rate martyr, was charged with stealing two account books, the property of Messrs Blackie and Co., Glasgow. Christopher Leonard stated that he is the London agent of Messrs Blackie, booksellers. The prisoner had been employed by them in delivering books. Witness, after the prisoner had accounted, gave him notice to quit. The prisoner's successor at Portsmouth complained that the prisoner had opened his bag, and carried off the list-book and order-book, which had put a stop to his business. When the prisoner came to the warehouse that morning, he admitted he had them, and insisted upon keeping them. Witness therefore gave the prisoner into custody. Mr Ashurst's clerk said his client had traveled several hundred miles for Messrs Blackie. The agent, not being satisfied with the expenses, had discharged the prisoner and another traveler. The prisoner detained the books because it was disputed that anything was owing to him, while these books were the evidence of the debt. Mr Leonard said he had paid the wages up to the time he gave notice, and was ready to pay him what wages had accrued since. Mr Ashurst's clerk asked if the prisoner had not claimed £15 for new orders? Mr Leonard said he was not aware that anything was due to the prisoner on that score. Mr Ashurst said his client had made a claim. He was an honest man and should have justice. Mr Alderman Hunter said, a letter was not proof of the manner in which the prisoner obtained possession of the books, and it was evident that the prisoner had taken them in the belief that he was entitled to do so, and not with a felonious intent. He should dismiss the charge, and should not make any order for the restoration of books. If Messrs Blackie persisted in supposing a felony had been committed, they might take their witness to Portsmouth, before a magistrate there, and apply for a warrant. Mr Thorogood was thereupon released, and the books returned to him.

THE EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.—On Saturday the exhibition at Westminster hall, of the cartoons, fresco painting, and sculpture, finally closed, having been on view two months. During that period, from the 1st to the 15th of July, visitors were admitted by the payment of a shilling each person, and for the last six weeks, with the exception of the Saturdays, the exhibition was free, and many thousands were present each day. There were 183 works of art, of which 84 were specimens of fresco painting and cartoons, and 99 of sculpture; there being 58 contributors of the former, and 69 of the latter. Last year the number of competitors was 132, who forwarded 140 cartoons. Of these 21 received rewards, but 16 of them only have appeared before the public this year. Above 100 of the contributors, on the last occasion, have sent in no specimens. The whole of the works must be removed in a few days. Owing to the activity of the police, who were daily on duty, we have not heard of any robberies having taken place.

SALE OF THE SPEAKER'S HOUSE.—On Thursday the speaker's house, with several other apartments connected with the House of Commons, adjoining St Stephen's cloisters, were disposed of by auction. The sale took place in the smoking room. Besides the speaker's house, which was but slightly injured at the conflagration of the two houses of parliament, there were to be sold the two refreshment rooms, the kitchens, and the smoking and coffee rooms, which had been built since the fire for the convenience of members of parliament. One of the conditions of the purchase was that the entire building should be removed within eighteen days. The several lots went for about £437. The brick work, which was put up at £26, was knocked down for £149. It was considered by the trade that they fetched high prices.

THE METROPOLITAN PARLIAMENTARY REVISIONS.—We understand that Mr T. J. Arnold has been appointed by Lord Denman the revising barrister of the lists of electors for the city of London, and has appointed to hold his first court in the Court of Common pleas, Guildhall, on Monday, the 16th inst. The proceedings of the first day's sitting will be occupied in receiving from the secondaries the lists of the livery, and from the overseers the lists of the £10 householders. After this formal proceeding the discussion of the different claims and objections will be proceeded with in the order, which, at its earliest sitting, will, no doubt, be appointed by the court.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, the 24th ult., amounted to 936, of which 485 were males and 451 females. Of that number there died within 15 years of age, 503; from 15 to 60, 284; and from 60 upwards, 148; the age of one person, whose body was found in the Thames, being unknown. The average weekly mortality for the last five summers was 900, and for the last five years 946.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—On Wednesday morning a large train, containing upwards of 600 passengers, left the station at Nine Elms, on an excursion to Southampton, Portsmouth, and Gosport, to return by any train within four days, for less than one-third the ordinary fare; thus affording the public, at the cheapest rate, an opportunity of visiting our great naval arsenal, and the delightful scenery of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

On Thursday the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a very splendid entertainment to Sir Robert and Lady Sale, and Mrs Sturt, in the Egyptian hall of the Mansion house. There were 120 guests.

ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—It is, we understand, the intention of the Queen to embark on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, on to-morrow week, the 9th instant, and proceed direct to Scotland. Lord Glenlyon having placed Blair Castle at the disposal of her Majesty, she will occupy it for a few weeks, together with the royal establishment; but the precise period of the Queen's stay in the Highlands has not been determined on. This visit of her Majesty to Scotland is to be a private, and not what is called a state, one.—*Observer*. The fact here mentioned is confirmed by the *Times*, which speaks from authority. The *Brighton Gazette* says:—It is now quite certain that her Majesty will honour the Duke of Norfolk with a visit in the course of two months. Apartments are already being fitted up for her reception; and we understand that the state liveries are in progress.

THE STEAM NAVY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—In September, 1841, there were 68 steam vessels of all classes in commission. On July 1, 1844, there were 89. In September, 1841, there were 15 steam vessels in ordinary; in July last, there were 12. In 1841, we had eight on the stocks; now, we have building 26. The amount of horse power in July, 1844, is as follows:—in commission, 13,941; in ordinary, 3,167; building, 9,526: 26,634. The steam vessels building are these:—

	Horse power.		Horse power.
Terrible	800	Niger	450
Avenger	650	Odin	450
Dragon	560	Gladiator	430
Vulcan (iron)	556	Bulldog	420
Centaur	540	Scourge	420
Sphinx	540	Inflexible	420
Sampson	450	Amphion (auxiliary)	300
Conflict	450	Trident	200
Dauntless	450	Spitfire	130
Desperate	450	And 6 dispatch boats	900

The official statement, just out, of the duty paid upon tea in the different ports of the United Kingdom, during the present year to the 5th ultimo, shows the quantity to have been 23,000,824 lbs, and in the corresponding period of last year, 22,722,594 lbs, being a slightly increased consumption.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

WRIT OF ERROR.

The House of Lords met again on Monday after their adjournment, for the purpose of receiving the opinions of her Majesty's judges on the writ of error in the case of "The Queen v. O'Connell and others."

In the first place, however, the learned Judges delivered their opinion in the case of "Gray v. the Queen," which was a question whether a prisoner had a right of peremptory challenge on trial in Ireland for shooting with intent to murder, a newly-created felony under a recent statute.

Mr Justice WIGHTMAN, Mr Justice COLTMAN, Mr Justice WILLIAMS, Mr Baron GURNEY, Mr Justice PATTESON, Lord Chief Baron POLLOCK, and Lord Chief Justice TINDAL, were of opinion that the challenge ought to have been allowed in the court below; Mr Baron PARKE was of a different opinion, considering that, in the present state of the law of felony, the right claimed by the plaintiff in error did not exist in such a case, or in non-capital felonies.

The further consideration of this case having been adjourned till Wednesday,

Lord Chief Justice TINDAL proceeded to state his opinion in the case of "O'Connell v. the Queen." The first question was, whether any of the counts in the indictment were bad in law. To constitute the crime of conspiracy two or more persons must agree to do a thing unlawful in itself, and the gist of the offence is that the parties should agree together to do a thing forbidden by the law. The first count objected to was the 6th. The previous counts were not and could not be objected to. They contained a definite charge against the defendants to do an illegal act. With respect to the 6th and 7th counts, the judges all agreed that they did not state the illegal purpose for which the defendants conspired with sufficient certainty to lead to the conclusion that the defendants intended to do an illegal act; for the words "intimidation" and "physical force" were not sufficiently defined. The objects stated in the 8th, 9th, and 10th counts were illegal acts, each and every offence being a violation of the law. So that as to the first question they were of opinion, that the 6th and 7th counts were bad in law, and if they had stood alone the indictment could not be supported. On the second branch, as to the finding of the jury on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th counts, the judges concurred in opinion, that the finding of the jury, and the entry of the finding, on these counts, were not supportable in law. With respect to the 3rd question, whether there was any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment by reason of any defects in the indictment, or of the finding of the jury, or the entry of the finding, there existed a difference of opinion amongst the judges, and he therefore stated only his own individual opinion upon this question. The learned Chief Justice then entered very minutely into the legal grounds of his conclusion, that the judgment was irreversible on the ground of the four defective counts (the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th). The judgment proceeded on the good counts only, and if so, the whole difficulty was at an end. With regard to the second branch of the question, he was of the same opinion, and generally he was of opinion that there was no sufficient ground for reversing the judgment by reason of any defects in the indictment, or in the finding, or the entry of the finding, of the jury. The judges all concurred in the opinion that there was no sufficient ground for reversing the judgment on the matter of the plea in abatement. On the 5th question, as to the continuation of the trial, which it had been objected was conditional, the judges were of opinion that the order was perfectly legal, and that the trial was properly continued, and that this question should be answered in the negative. With respect to the 6th question, whether there was any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment because of the courts overruling or disallowing the challenge of array, they were of opinion that the sheriff had not acted improperly, or illegally, and no object could have been obtained if the challenge had been allowed, for the jury must have been chosen from the same book, and the jury might have been again objected to, and so on *toties quoties*, and there would thus be no trial at all. The judges, therefore, answered this question in the negative. The next question was, did any ground exist for reversing the judgment by reason of any defect of entering the continuances from the day of trial to the 15th of April? The judges upon this point were unanimously of opinion that there was no ground under the statute, and that it was in effect a parliamentary continuance of the cause, and that no discontinuance did in fact take place. On the 8th question, the judges were of opinion that there was no ground for reversing or varying the judgment on account of the sentences pronounced, with regard to the recognizances and terms of imprisonment. The only difficulty was in the form of the order of entry of the recognizances and of the terms of imprisonment. On the 9th question, whether there was any ground to reverse the judgment on account of the judgments on the assignments of error *coram nobis*, the judges thought that, under the statute, the decision of the court in Ireland might be supported, though, if the matter were *res integra*, a question might, perhaps, be raised; but, upon a reasonable construction of the statute, and the practice of the court, they thought the objection had been answered, and that there was no ground for reversing the judgment on this point. The 10th question was, whether the judgment should be reversed by reason of its not containing any entry as to the verdicts of acquittal, and the judges were all of opinion that it should be answered in the negative. With respect to the 11th and last question, he (the learned Chief Justice) gave only his own opinion. The question was, whether, the entry on the record being that the defendants should be fined and imprisoned "for the offences aforesaid," that of itself was a ground for reversing the judgment. He took the words, "the offences aforesaid," in their ordinary sense, meaning the offences laid in the 5th, 8th, and subsequent counts, and contained in the good findings, and he was of opinion that this question should be answered altogether in the negative.

Mr Justice PATTESON then delivered his opinion on the 3rd and 11th questions, to the effect that the badness of the finding on some of the counts did not affect the verdict and judgment upon the whole of the indictment. There was a case in which a finding upon a single count, when all the rest were bad, was supported upon a writ of error, "*Reg. v. Owen*," 2 Barn. and Ald., 75. As-

suming that the judgment would have been bad upon some counts, by reason of the defective finding upon some counts, still the whole judgment would be good.

Mr Justice MAULE followed, concurring with the Chief Justice and Mr Justice PATTESON.

Mr Justice COLTMAN then delivered his opinion, to the effect that, with respect to the 3rd question, there was sufficient ground for reversing the judgment; and on the 11th question he considered that in an indictment of three counts, A, B, and C, if A and B were good, and C bad, a judgment against a defendant, though confined to counts A and B, ought to be reversed on error. If the defendants were to be tried again for the offence laid in count C, how could the court know the fact of *autrefois acquit* so as to prevent the party being tried again for the same offence? According to his opinion, if one count in the indictment was bad, the judgment was erroneous, because it did not state on what counts the sentence was passed.

Mr Justice WILLIAMS said, the difference of opinion substantially arose on the 11th question. There was no difference on the merits, and there was no doubt that there were good counts in the indictment, which would sustain an exceptionable judgment. The objections in the writ were purely of a technical nature, and must be technically treated. The difference upon the 11th question had been put by Mr Justice COLTMAN, as whether, where, of three counts in an indictment, two were bad, a general verdict and general judgment could or could not be sustained. The learned judge cited various cases, and urged reasons for an opposite conclusion to that of his learned brother, and for agreeing with the Chief Justice that there were counts which would sustain the judgment pronounced "for the offences aforesaid," which were not the offences contained in the counts bad in law, or in the defective findings, but on those good in law.

Mr Baron GURNEY concurred with the Chief Justice and the other judges who took the same view of the 3rd and 11th questions.

Mr Baron ALDERSON felt very strongly that an opposite decision of their lordships to that of the court below would be productive of much mischief; and he rejoiced, therefore, that, in this technical question, he agreed with so large a majority of his learned brethren. It was the universal belief and impression of the profession that a judgment upon an indictment, with bad and good counts, was not reversible; such a judgment was given upon that part of the offence which was indictable. It was easy by the exercise of a poetical imagination to suggest possible inconveniences; the law, however, did not profess to be a perfect system, but practically no evil resulted from the course in question, which, though it might be unreasonable in civil cases, was reasonable and just in criminal cases. The court always gives judgment on the good counts; a count that is bad is bad because it charges no offence, and the court below in this case pronounced judgment on the "offences aforesaid"—that is, the offences contained in the good counts alone.

Mr Baron PARKE said, he regretted that, after the best consideration, he could not bring himself to agree with the majority of his learned brethren, on the 3rd and 11th questions. Where an indictment consisted of several counts bad and good, each ought to have been brought to a decision and finally disposed of upon the record. There was a prevailing opinion that one good count in an indictment would support a judgment, but it appeared to him to have grown up without adequate grounds. The defendants ought, therefore, in his opinion, on the face of the record, to be put in the same situation as if each count had been a distinct indictment.

Mr Justice COLERIDGE was prevented by illness from being present, but Lord Chief Justice TINDAL stated that the learned judge had sent his written opinion, in which he expressed his concurrence with the majority of his learned brethren.

The majority of the opinions of judges (nine in number) were thus against the writ of error.

The House was then adjourned until this day, when their lordships will pronounce judgment.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER CARSON.—The death of this extraordinary person occurred on the 24th instant, in circumstances the most trying and affecting. It seems that, after spending a few weeks in England, on ecclesiastical business, he was about to return on the 16th to his home (at Tubbermore, Ireland), and while waiting for a steamer to convey him to Belfast, he unfortunately fell over the quay into the water. The fall, before he reached the water, was about nine feet, and the depth of water twenty-five feet more. A small boat was instantly on the spot, which rescued him from his perilous position, when it was found that his arm was dislocated at the shoulder. Speedily the arm was adjusted, and he was able to take his berth in the Falcon steamer. When he reached Belfast, he was in a state of extreme debility, although no danger was apprehended. He was removed to the residence of the Rev. Mr Wilson, where he remained till his decease. Symptoms of congestion of blood on the lungs made their appearance, and though temporary relief was obtained by the best medical aid, on Friday evening immediate danger was apprehended, and on Saturday morning he breathed his last. His vigorous mind retained its energy to the last, and he evinced perfect composure and resignation under the very trying dispensation. His death occurred in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The works of Dr Carson have made him well-known, not only among the denomination to which he belonged, but among Christians generally, especially those that take an interest in polemical discussion. About the beginning of this century he left the communion of the Synod of Ulster, and joined the body of which he was, through a long and active life, a distinguished ornament and zealous defender. His works on the baptist question are deemed unanswerable by his own denomination; but his book on the inspiration of the scriptures has chiefly secured for him his fame as a writer.—*Glasgow Examiner*.

WORKING OF THE PRESENT CORN LAWS.—The first flag of "agricultural distress" has been hung out. Mr John Ellman—a name which, for the last quarter of a century, ought to be familiar to all students of agricultural vicissitude—has addressed a letter to

his "brother farmers," entreating them not to depend too much on the weather, nor yet to send their produce to market too soon. The production is at once original and unique. This time last year, the price of wheat was 56s. 8d. The last averages gave 49s. 1d. The price of wheat in Mark lane last week varied from 48s. (red) to 52s. and 56s. (whites). In the meantime, a large supply of foreign wheat, barley, and oats, continues to be thrown into the market, thus depressing prices at the very time that the farmer has the largest quantity to sell. This is the necessary effect of the operation of the sliding scale; a consequence inseparable from the law, as proved by the experience of a series of years. The fact is well explained by the *Economist*:—

"If there is an appearance of scarcity indicated by a rising price, that, instead of being a cause why supplies should be furnished, forms, on the contrary, the reason why they are withheld, in order that the merchant may benefit by a lower duty; but, as soon as the arrival of the harvest, or any other cause, shows that there is abundance, and prices begin to recede, then the whole of the foreign wheat in bond at the time is suddenly cleared for consumption, to avoid the inevitable consequence of a higher rate of duty with the lower price. In the first case, the price is raised much higher than it would otherwise be, by supplies being then withheld. In the latter case, prices fall much lower and more rapidly, by the sudden large supply thrown upon the market at the moment it is least required; and it is this constant tendency and direct inducement to extremes that the law itself holds out, which produces the fluctuations so much complained of."

In 1843, during the first seven months of the year, only 61,500 quarters of foreign wheat were taken into consumption; but, in the months of August and September, as soon as the arrivals of new wheat began to lower prices, the whole stock accumulated in the warehouses, amounting to 844,944 quarters, was thrown on the market. The experience of the present year has been to the same effect. During the first six months, the quantity of bonded wheat cleared for consumption amounted to 233,782 quarters. From July 1 to 24, the quantity cleared was 112,415 quarters. From August 5 to 30, it was 440,941 quarters. Thus it is demonstrated, that the effect of the present law is, to accumulate a stock of foreign grain, to be thrown on the market, and depress prices, just when foreign supplies are least needed, and the farmer has the produce of his harvest to dispose of! And yet, there are farmers who still talk of the sliding scale as protection to the agriculturist!

CHEAP RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.—Economical pleasure seekers are now supplied by railway excursions with the means of transit at the cheapest rate. Dover and Brighton are visited by the cocknies in crowds of one or two thousand at a time; a party of a thousand has been to Liverpool; another has visited Southampton and the Isle of Wight; and this week, Londoners may set off to Bath, Bristol, and Exeter, by the first excursion that has taken place on the Great Western line. But the northern manufacturing districts are the regions for "monster" excursions—there a party of three or four thousand persons in one train is not a rare occurrence. On Wednesday last, 2,800 of the children and teachers connected with the church of England schools in Sheffield, were conveyed from that town to York and back, at a shilling a head. The train consisted of 83 carriages. On Monday morning last, nearly 400 of the students and subscribers of the People's college, Sheffield, and some of the members of their families, made an excursion to York, in pursuance of that part of their plan which proposes to combine recreation with instruction, by seeing the places within a day's journey of Sheffield, which are remarkable for historic associations.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEED BY THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia, who left Bristol on Saturday afternoon, at seven minutes before four o'clock, in a special train, arrived at the Slough station en route to Windsor, upon a visit to the Queen, in two hours and seven minutes, the distance being exactly 100 miles! on many parts of the line traveling at the rate of 65 miles an hour.

INSPECTION OF RAILWAYS.—The railway department of the Board of Trade give notice that it is their intention to examine into the following schemes, with a view to the presentation to parliament of minutes or reports thereon, in the event of their becoming the subjects of application to parliament:—

1. The schemes proposed for connecting London and York by a new line or lines of railway communication to the eastward of the lines at present existing.
2. The schemes proposed for establishing east and west lines of railway communication between Lincolnshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire.
3. The schemes proposed for completing the railway communication between Scotland and England.
4. The schemes proposed for extending railway communications to Newbury, and to the districts of Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire, which lie intermediate between the London and South Western railway, and the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter railways.
5. The schemes proposed for completing the line of southern coast communication between Chichester and Portsmouth.
6. The schemes proposed for extending railway communications from London to Gravesend, Chatham, and North Kent.
7. The scheme proposed for extending railway communications from Oxford to Rugby, and to Evesham, Worcester, and other districts intermediate between the Great Western and London and Birmingham railways.
8. The schemes proposed for establishing new and more direct railway communication between Manchester and Leeds, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, and other places in the districts adjoining to the Manchester and Leeds railway, and intermediate between that line and the Manchester and Sheffield and Leeds and Bradford railways.

The Queen appears now to have quite recovered; having resumed her out-door exercise. Her Majesty, in company with Prince Albert, has had airings every day during the past week. The ceremony of "churching" was performed on Wednesday.

NEW BANK CHARTER.—On Saturday, several provisions in the new Bank of England Charter act came into operation. By the first section it is provided that, from and after the 31st of August last, the issue of promissory notes by the bank shall be separated, and thenceforth kept wholly distinct, from the general banking business. It is further provided by the act, that on the day mentioned there shall be transferred to the "issue department" securities to the amount of £14,000,000, and also so much gold coin and silver bullion as shall not be required by the banking branch of the establishment; and, in return, a similar amount of notes is to be issued to the banking department. One clause has reference to gold bullion, by which, from and after this day, the bank must give notes for gold bullion. From the 31st ult. the bank is to be exempted from stamp duty on their notes, and from that day the annual payment to the government, for the privileges conferred, is to be £180,000, instead of £120,000, as fixed when the charter was granted on the former occasion.

SIGNS OF THE "TIMES."—The leading journal, the other day, made the following original announcement:—

"The *Times* is not the journal of the aristocracy; it is the journal of the people. We are content to leave the sphere of the superfine and the flights of elegance and polish to our more fashionable and aristocratically favoured contemporaries of the daily press, if we can only commend ourselves instead to the sterling sense and native hearty feeling of the English public, and win the good opinion of persons who, though they are not dukes, are still worth pleasing—those whom the French journal calls 'clowns,' and whom we call the people."

ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Lord Brougham has sent a circular to the prisons, informing debtors, not charged with falsehood in the schedule, or fraud, that they may obtain liberation on presenting a petition to the district bankruptcy court, according to forms set forth in the circular. Lord Brougham exhorts keepers of gaols to explain these matters to persons in their custody; and he promises that the paper shall be followed by "a short and plain statement of the provisions of the acts for abolishing all imprisonment of debtors, excepting such as have committed frauds on their creditors, or have been guilty of gross extravagance." Another circular from Lord Brougham, to gaolers, explains that the former referred to prisoners in custody for larger sums than £20; the small debtors have only to petition the court by whose process they are detained.

A new system of detective police, under the superintendence of a lieutenant of the royal navy, has just been established by the commissioners of customs, and their duties will be confined to the tracing out of frauds committed on this branch of the revenue, and will also co-operate, when occasion may require, with the officers of excise.

CLIMBING BOYS.—When it was proposed to abolish the use of climbing-boys, it was urged in opposition that chimnies would be foul, and fires of constant occurrence in consequence. For ten years, while boys were employed to sweep chimnies, there was an average of eighty-four fires yearly in the private houses of London, arising from foul chimnies; in 1843, when the use of boys was prohibited by law, there were sixty-seven such fires.

TOM THUMB.—This little hero is now in possession of the outward and visible sign of a gentleman—he keeps his carriage. An ingenious artificer has devoted his energies to the task of building it, and his genius has enabled him to produce a beautiful model suitable to the dimensions of the General, complete in all its parts—even to springs, window-blinds, and folding steps, and quite available to purposes of locomotion. It is a chariot about 3½ feet in height; the body is of intense blue, and the mouldings are of silver, the wheels are elegantly picked out with white, the hammer-cloth is of rich crimson, embroidered fancifully, containing also the General's arms—a mixture of the heraldic symbols of England and America, with the business-like recommendation "Go a-head" flourishing underneath in the form of a motto. We are informed that a pair of ponies of matchable size are in training for this pretty little vehicle, and that two small boys have been obtained to fill the arduous situations of coachman and footman.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AND EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.—During the recent sittings of the Wesleyan conference at Birmingham, a letter was read by the president from the Metropolitan Drapers' Association respecting the early closing of shops, when it was agreed to bring the subject before the attention of the members of society in the *Annual Pastoral Address* now about to be issued.

WOOD PAVEMENTS AND FEVER.—At a late meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, Dr Copland drew attention to the probable extension of fever in the metropolis from the extension of wood pavement. From his statement it appeared that, when wood paving was taken up for repairs, there might be observed, for several inches below the surface, the pores of the wood saturated with black matters, from the decomposing organic substances which are carried down and absorbed with the water. These, on further decomposition, would appear very likely to evaporate, producing some subtle form of atmospheric impurity, besides which they would be aided by the water employed in watering the streets, and falling from rain. These he considered would greatly extend and prolong the influence of that low form of

typhoid fever which has been common in the metropolis.

THE STING OF A BEE.—Laudanum will not cure the sting of a bee; but liquor potassæ will, perfectly and immediately; it instantly removes the pain, and prevents swelling or inflammation; the poison of the bee being an acid, this very powerful alkali neutralises it. It should be applied cautiously, of course; a sharp pen, or very fine camel's hair pencil, or even the point of a needle does well; but it must be applied instantly upon the sting being extracted. "As," says the writer, "I am constantly amongst bees, I generally carry a little bottle containing a few drops in my pocket. It is very rarely that I get a sting, but when I do my remedy is at hand. I regard it not half so much as the sting of a nettle."

MOST EXTRAORDINARY TASTE.—A bricklayer's labourer, at Norwich, some time ago took a strong liking to black beetles, or cockroaches, which he eats with great gusto. His usual breakfast is a penny loaf and some twenty or thirty cockroaches, if he can catch as many, which he eats as he would eat shrimps, but without being cooked or shelled! He says they are a great dainty, and the flavour excellent.—*Provincial Paper.*

It appears, from documents just prepared, pursuant to the order of parliament, that the total revenues of the young Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the British realms, amounted, in the year ending 31st December last, to no less a sum (from the two duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster) than £73,100 and upwards. This is a tolerable revenue for a three-year-old prince.

The attention of the iron masters has been attracted to a process of considerable importance lately introduced into their manufacture. The application of electricity, to supersede several of the expensive processes, has been tried in the Welsh and Derbyshire furnaces with satisfactory results. Should the facts stated prove correct they will affect most seriously this branch of trade.

LEGACY TO EDITORS BY AN EDITOR.—The Rev. J. R. Breckenridge has discontinued the "Spirit of the Nineteenth Century," and leaves this legacy to editors:—"Of all the literary efforts, those connected with the periodical press are the most fruitless and evanescent. Of all kinds of influence, that exerted by it is the most doubtful and precarious. Of all cares, those imposed by its superintendence are the most wasting and ceaseless. Of all responsibilities it inflicts, that which is most comprehensive and embarrassing is its editorial responsibilities."—*Tyne Mercury.* [There is more of truth in the latter than in the former part of this dictum.]

Thirty-two editors of newspapers in the British West India colonies are, it is said, negroes and mulattoes.

Postscript.

Wednesday, September 4th.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.—The French papers contain but little news of interest. The *Times* correspondent says that the French troops on the frontiers of Morocco had fallen back on Oran, on account of the excessive heat, but that the war is not yet concluded. An expedition to Fez had been determined on, and preparations were making for that event. Accounts from Madrid of the 27th ult. state that the naval division, under the orders of the Prince de Joinville, was expected at Cadiz on the 24th. The Phare steamer arrived there on the 22nd, with the two hundred Moorish prisoners taken at Mogador; and on the 21st another steamer left Cadiz, towing out five merchantmen freighted by the French consul to carry provisions to the garrison of the island of Mogador. Mr Bulwer, our ambassador in Spain, arrived at Carthage on the 19th, and embarked on the following day for Malaga.

The *Times* correspondent vouches for the truth of the following anecdote:—

"On Thursday or Friday last Lady Aldborough (who, if any lady ever was old, comes into that category) wrote to King Louis Philippe, begging his Majesty would have the kindness to inform her was war imminent? The King delayed not a moment to reply to her ladyship, through his first aide-de-camp, that she might make her mind perfectly easy. No war between France and England was imminent, nor indeed likely."

The French papers are becoming more moderate in their tone, and their funds, like our own, are improving under the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the differences of the two countries.

The *New Zurich Gazette* states that the Council of Goms, in the Valais, has issued a decree prohibiting the wearing of white hats in that canton, as they are regarded as a rallying sign of La Jeune Suisse.

THE WAR IN THE CAUCASUS.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 29th ult., publishes a letter from Tauris, in Persia, of the 18th of July, announcing further successes obtained by Schamyl over the Russians in the Caucasus. Chunsak and Towrand-schura, both important Russian fortresses, had fallen into the hands of the Circassians.

TRINIDAD.—By papers lately received from Trinidad we learn that the introduction into that island of the English criminal law and trial by jury, so long contemplated, has at length been effected. The announcement made by his Excellency Sir Henry Macleod, the governor, through the medium of the press, was received by the public with universal and unqualified satisfaction.

A Constantinople letter, of the 14th ult., in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that a new insurrection had broken out in Albania, but that it was instantly suppressed. It is added that the French ambassador in Persia had obtained at Mossul the liberation of the patriarch of the Nestorians, and intended to proceed to Teheran, with a view to obtain protection in Persia for the catholic missionaries, who had been expelled from that country.

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.—WINDSOR, TUESDAY EVENING.—Ten of her Majesty's ponies and six of his royal highness Prince Albert's saddle horses left the castle this morning, and were conveyed by the Great Western railway from Slough to Paddington, en route to Woolwich, to be embarked on board one of the government steamers for Scotland. They are to reach Blair Athol castle by Monday next. The present arrangements are for the Queen and the Prince Consort to take their departure from the castle on Monday; proceeding from Windsor to the Farnborough station (where preparations are in progress for the accommodation of her Majesty), and thence by a special train to the coast of Hampshire, whence they will set sail in the Royal Victoria and Albert yacht. The court is not expected to be absent from Windsor for more than three weeks or a month. His royal highness Prince William of Prussia, it is stated, will be one of the illustrious sponsors at the christening of the infant prince, which will take place on Friday next, in the Queen's private chapel at the castle. The grand banquet, to be given by her Majesty to upwards of one hundred royal and distinguished guests on the evening of the christening, will take place in the magnificent hall of St George. The whole suite of apartments will be thrown open and brilliantly lighted up.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting took place in the Conciliation hall, Dublin, on Monday. James O'Hea, barrister-at-law, was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting on the present posture of public affairs, and the probability of gaining repeal. "A long business-like letter was read from Mr Smith O'Brien, urging in strong terms that a great effort should be made throughout the kingdom at the approaching quarter sessions, to place all duly qualified repealers on the roll of parliamentary electors. He said that a considerable number of barristers had offered their services gratuitously in facilitating this work, and proposed "that the names of those who have resolved, by the application of their professional services, to offer an example of the devoted spirit of individual patriotism by which the emancipation of their country is to be accomplished, should be recorded on a parchment roll, to be preserved along with the municipal declaration—the 'Magna Charta' of repeal—and other similar documents, amongst the national archives of the kingdom of Ireland." Mr P. D. Brown then addressed the meeting, dwelling upon the "political axiom" that "England's weakness was Ireland's strength." He alluded to the contemplated visit of her Majesty to that country, and said he would not hesitate to pronounce it an ill-timed visit. He for one would not appear in her train, and he would call on them to recollect that, whilst O'Connell was in prison, Ireland should be a house of mourning, and was not to be intruded upon [hear, hear]. If, however, she did come, he trusted she would take the trouble to inquire into the condition of the country; but he would caution her against being deceived by the appearance of wealth and splendour which their city would just then present. Mr Daniel O'Connell, jun., made his usual weekly report from Richmond Penitentiary. He said the traversers were in excellent health and spirits, and then gave his father's sentiments on various points connected with the state trials. The people must be prepared for an adverse decision on the writ of error, and he doubted not the people would remain tranquil. The remainder of the communication enforced a watchful attention to the parliamentary registration. Mr Gordon rose to give notice of the following resolution for the next day of meeting:—

"That in the event of a war with France, to resolve that an extraordinary general meeting of this Association be called exclusively for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of reviving the Volunteer Organisation of 1779 and 1782, by means of which the people of Ireland protected their country from the foreign foe, in circumstances similar to those which now threaten the security of the three nations, as well as the general peace of the world; and under which they also wrung from the oppressive and anti-Irish ministerial factions of those periods, Freedom of Trade, and Legislative Independence."

Mr Dillon Brown objected to the resolution, contended that its adoption would bring them into collision with the government, and appealed to the chairman, as a lawyer, whether such would not be the case? The Chairman expressed his opinion to that effect, and Mr Gordon then consented to withdraw the resolution. Mr M'Nevin, Mr O'Reilly, General Clooney, and town-councillor Reilly addressed the meeting; after which Mr Dillon Brown, M.P., announced the rent for the 13th week of the captivity to be £735 [loud cheers]. The meeting then adjourned.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pears	Flour
English ..	2040	..	650			
Scotch....						
Irish	2030			
Foreign	2280	310			

Prices are lower than on Monday, and the market is very flat.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "L.E.F." We have an objection to the parade of prayer when duty is scandalously neglected.
 "W. M. Parsons." We are unable to give him the information he requires.
 "A Constant Reader." We cannot open our columns to that controversy.
 "C. A." We hope to comply with his suggestion next week.
 "A. E. Lord." The paragraph was already in type.
 "J. Murray." Under consideration.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1844.

SUMMARY.

WE have had another week of splendid weather for the in-gathering of the harvest. The accounts from all quarters of the kingdom are most cheering. It would seem all but certain that we are now destined to have a year of cheap prices and of brisk employment. Pity it is that all classes of society should enjoy the benefit of abundance save the producer himself, and those who are dependent on him! And yet unquestionably such is the fact. We quote from our able contemporary, the *Economist*, a brief but lucid exposition of it, leaving it without any comment of our own, to make its fair impression upon the minds of our readers:—

"There is no truer law, *prima facie*, than that which indicates one common and general ultimate interest among all classes of a community; and that legislation which so much disturbs, nay reverses, this obvious rule, must indeed be based on unsound principles. Those laws, under a pretence of protecting the farmer, impose restrictions on the importation of corn of the most artificial kind, but which can only affect prices when we suffer, less or more, from a deficiency. The moment there is abundance, by a succession of two or three favourable harvests, the law can no longer operate, and internal competition reduces the price to its natural level. But the farmer has made his engagements for rent and other outgoings, calculated upon the high and artificial prices which he had been able to command under the restriction of the law, at a time when scarcity made it operative. A good harvest may give him an increase of one-fifth or one-sixth in his crop; but as soon as the supply is abundant, the price sinks in a much greater proportion than the increase of quantity. An estimated deficiency of crop, of one-sixth, has raised the price of wheat from 50s. to 73s., or nearly 50 per cent.; while a corresponding abundance has again proportionably reduced it. Hence is it, that farmers prosper when their crops are ruined; and hence is it, that their success in producing large crops brings with it only disappointment and agricultural distress."

Since the publication of our last number, detailed intelligence has arrived from the theatre of war. The French, both by sea and land, have inflicted terrible chastisement upon the Moorish Emperor, or, more properly speaking, perhaps, upon his unoffending subjects. Mogador, the principal commercial port of Morocco, and said to be chiefly the property of its present monarch, has been bombarded by the Prince de Joinville, and laid in ruins. Marshal Bugeaud has gained a complete victory over the clouds of cavalry which threatened his destruction. Considerable losses were sustained on both sides. Much blood and treasure have been wasted. If report speaks true, renewed attempts will now be made to finish by negotiation what has been begun in carnage. The Emperor is said to be more inclined to listen to terms, and there is a prospect that the whole affair, which seemed at one time to threaten war between England and France, will be adjusted without the further intervention of hostilities. The press, on both sides of the British channel, has assumed a more pacific tone, and every indication warrants the expectation that, ere long, all ground of fear respecting the maintenance of amicable relationship between the two leading powers of Europe will be completely removed.

The Tahiti question, it seems, is settled. So, at least, says the *Times*, a sort of semi-official authority in foreign matters. "M. D'Aubigny," says that journal, "has been moved from Tahiti, his conduct has been made the subject of apology, and satisfaction will, we are told, be made to Mr Pritchard for the ill-treatment he has received. The former officer had been previously censured by his superior, Captain Bruat, and this additional stamp upon him, accompanied with a due measure of satisfaction to the injured person, appears to be a sufficient recognition on the part of the French government of our charge against D'Aubigny. He is not dismissed the service indeed, and it is not necessary that he should be; so that his government acknowledges that his acts were unjustifiable, all is done that is required. We do not want to revenge ourselves on an individual, but only to

have him distinguished from the nation." Whilst on this subject we may take the opportunity of referring to a matter which has occasioned much inquiry, and some regret, amongst our correspondents—viz., our statement some weeks back, that the troubles in which Tahiti has been involved, originated in the practical ignorance displayed by our missionaries of the great principles of religious freedom. We are called upon to authenticate this statement by facts, or to abandon it as unfounded. We can cordially say, we wish that the facts of the case may be such as to necessitate our abandonment of it. It is foolish to expect that we are furnished with information which is not equally available for all other parties. We find that certain individuals were forbidden to land at Tahiti—those individuals being Roman catholic priests. We observe that the law enforced against them is an old law for which the missionaries were not responsible; but that the application of it, in this special instance, was made without any protest on the part of the missionary body at Tahiti. We know the missionaries to have great influence in directing the counsels of Queen Pomare. We cannot but conclude that had that influence been exerted in a right direction, the landing of the French missionaries would never have been opposed. We see in one of Mr Pritchard's despatches to Lord Palmerston, the civil establishment of protestant Christianity referred to as affording some ground of claim upon British protection; we put these things together, and with every desire to respect—as we do respect—the men to whose valuable labours Tahiti owes so much, we cannot but conclude that if they had possessed a more enlightened and unwavering faith in the indestructible energy of the truths they preached, and a proper distrust of calling in to its aid the civil power of the magistrate, the recent history of the Society islands would be far other than it is. M. Dupetit Thouars may be a mere brigand for aught we know; the French government may be animated simply by the lust of colonial acquisition; but it remains true that the refusal of permission to French missionaries to land at Tahiti afforded a pretext for all subsequent demands, and we shall believe, until we see irrefragable evidence to the contrary, that that refusal was dictated solely by the desire to prevent the minds of the natives from being distracted by the promulgation of Roman catholic tenets, and that, as such, it was a violation of the first principles of religious freedom. Two questions we beg to ask with a view to settle this point—Would those men have been excluded from the island, or forbidden to land, unless they had been Roman catholic priests? and could the legitimate exercise of missionary influence have prevented their forcible extrusion?

On Monday morning the opinions of the judges upon the writ of error were delivered in the House of Lords. The majority of the English bench sustained the validity of the judgment pronounced by their Irish brethren. Mr Justice Coltman and Mr Baron Parke are the dissentients. The House then adjourned until Wednesday, when its formal decision will be given. There can be no doubt that it will be in accordance with the opinions expressed by the majority of the judges, and this done, parliament will be finally prorogued.

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

THE opinion of the judges on the writ of error was given in the House of Lords on Monday morning, and will, doubtless, form the basis of their lordships' judgment. Nine judges have declared against the traversers—two only in their favour. The points mooted were technical merely—and, whichever way decided, would scarcely have touched the merits of the case. Still, had the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland been convicted of loose practice, men's minds in general would have been made up that O'Connell and his colleagues had been both illegally and unjustly condemned and punished. The case is otherwise. It appears that the judgment delivered on the Liberator and his friends is good in law—and that the imprisonment they suffer is nothing more than the law's award.

It will not be ill-timed, nor out of place, taking our stand upon these final opinions of the bench, to look around us, and to notice, by how narrow and arbitrary an horizon the constitutional rights of Englishmen are legally bounded. We have been wont to boast of our liberties—we have claimed and prized as our own the right of public meeting for the discussion of grievances—we have eulogised, at almost every social festivity, the freedom of the press. And, unquestionably, the agitation which preceded and produced a reform in parliament, threw an air of plausibility about this our exultation. It appears, however, that such fancied privileges are little worth. They are held by the very precarious tenure of a government's will and an attorney-general's temper. Judge-made law, which now overrides all statutes, is clear against them—and thousands of persons, the most peaceable, orderly, benevolent, and religious men in the kingdom, are, unwittingly, conspirators against the common weal.

Let us look back, now, at the substantial facts of the present case, disentangled from all legal subtleties. Certain persons agree in opinion that the repeal of an existing act of parliament will greatly conduce to the advantage of their country. They construct an organisation with a view to modify and collect public opinion. They labour night and day to attain their end. Secrecy they eschew as an offence against social order, and their repudiation of violence is the main, the most prominent characteristic of their policy. They avail themselves, as all agitators have done, of the public press. They hold public meetings, constituted, it is true, of numbers too large for discussion, but not for demonstration of a nation's mind—and the multitudes who attend them, comprising, indifferently, men, women, and children, are unarmed, sober, well-behaved—come together without intent to injure aught, and disperse, in every instance, without even an accidental interruption of the public peace. That intemperate speeches were at times addressed to them cannot be denied—and that, mingled with occasional intemperance, there was much folly, is, unfortunately, as certain—but every speaker was personally answerable to law for the sedition, and to the common sense of society for the nonsense, he might have uttered. The sting of the judgment in the case of O'Connell is, that what men agree to do in open daylight, and by peaceable, and, considered separately, legal means, with a view to accomplish political changes, comes out of the crucible of judicial precedents as a conspiracy, and subjects the actors therein to heavy punishment.

If one thing more than another distinguishes Mr O'Connell—if one thing more than another has exalted him to his position of eminence, and marked him out for the admiration of mankind—if to any special line of policy he owes it that in reputation he stands head and shoulders above all the statesmen of the age—if for anything posterity will gratefully remember him, and his name become familiar as a household word to coming generations—it is his emphatic, incessant, indignant repudiation of physical force and illegal combination, as the levers by which to overturn constitutional or administrative abuses. The secret of moral power—of "peace, law, and order"—of the expansive force condensed in that one maxim, "He who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy"—was discovered, and first practically tested, by him. Throughout a long and active career he has undeviatingly proclaimed and enforced this principle. He has risked his reputation, and even his life, in support of it. Ireland at this moment exhibits in all her towns and counties the success with which he has laboured in his pacific mission. And he who tamed her into gentleness, and taught her patience, and, aided by Father Mathew, so elevated her in the practice of morality, as to leave her prisons tenantless, and her judges all but unemployed—he—yes, he is convicted of conspiracy, is locked up in gaol, and is required at the expiration of his imprisonment to furnish heavy securities to keep the peace for seven years—and a majority of the English judges find that the judgment pronounced upon him is good in law.

And now, we beg to put it to all classes, whether, under such a state of law, any political party can be safe. We would fain be informed whether there is any conceivable mode of agitation for change, constitutional, organic, or economical, against the leaders of which an indictment for conspiracy would not equally lie. Woe to the Anti-state-church Association, should it ever become strong enough to excite the alarm of bishops! Woe to the Complete Suffrage Union, should its doctrines grow fashionable! Woe to the Anti-corn-law League, when once it approaches the confines of success! There is no movement objected to by the aristocracy, the prominent conductors of which are not at the mercy of the Attorney-general. All have employed the press—all have held public meetings—all may be charged with exciting discontent in the minds of her Majesty's subjects. Mr O'Connell is not more guilty than Joseph Sturge—nor Joseph Sturge than Mr Cobden—nor any one of them than Messrs Ferrand and Oastler, the *protégés* of the *Times* and the advocates of the Ten Hours bill. Is there, then, to be an end of that wholesome expression of public opinion whereby men have hitherto sought to effect the removal of abuses, or the adaptation of political institutions to the wants of the age? If not, why are O'Connell and his fellow-traversers imprisoned? If there is, why are existing organisations at liberty to pursue their plans unmolested?

We have no wish to impugn the integrity of the English judges. Indeed the slight difference of opinion serves to illustrate their conscientious impartiality. But, it does happen, that the very counts of the indictment which their Irish brethren, on the other side of the channel, held to be most unexceptionable, and which they regarded as sufficiently strong to sustain the whole weight of their judgment, have been characterised by the English judges as incurably bad. It thus appears that the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland sentenced the state prisoners mainly on legal grounds which are

here held to be insufficient, and that the sentence is to be upheld for reasons other than those for which it was originally passed. One thing seems certain, that a formidable defendant like Mr O'Connell, when once caught in the meshes of the law, is not very likely to effect his escape from them.

The *Times*, we perceive, in its comment upon the opinions of the judges, again alludes to the rumour, as authentic, that the Queen will exercise her clemency and release the victims. However grateful this may personally be to them, it will do nothing whatever to alter the political aspect of the case. The plain fact is, that an inroad has been made upon our constitutional rights. We are no longer the free people which we took ourselves to be. A despotic minister, a packed jury, a partisan judge, and this new doctrine of constructive conspiracy, may hereafter play in England the game which fifty years ago they successfully played in Scotland, and which, in the year 1844, has terminated so disastrously for Ireland. The next victims will probably be those who, at the earliest period, alarm the aristocracy of the realm for the safety of their privileges. One and all, we may with reason look round and ask, "Where are we now?"

ESPECIALLY THE PARCHMENTS.

"I CANNOT be everywhere at the same time," exclaimed Napoleon, when he heard of the destruction of his fleet by Nelson at the battle of the Nile. Lord Brougham must have been more than once provoked to utter the same lament, by the efforts made by commissioners and attorneys to render his "Debtors bill" a nullity. It must be owned that his lordship does his best to supply by promptitude and precision his want of ubiquity. In a letter addressed to the editor of the *Morning Herald*, dated August 25, the ex-chancellor gives some timely directions to small debtors, and having done so, proceeds—

"I have no power of giving the same facilities to those whose debts are above £20. The learned commissioners have construed the act differently from me; they may be right, though I am unable to see the grounds of their decision. I have, therefore, no means of giving those debtors the benefit of an attorney's assistance, which I find some at least of the commissioners require. It may also, for anything I know, be quite right for the commissioners to require to be approached only on parchment, moreover on parchment of a certain size; but I recommend debtors in the mean time to comply with this requisition. To enable them to do so I shall here mention that there lies before me a notification from the chief registrar's office to a poor debtor, that he may obtain the proper form and size by applying at Mr Wood's, stationer, Basinghall street, or, it is added, "any other stationer who may have them" (the forms). However, I recommend debtors, that they may be secure, to apply to Mr Wood.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"BROUGHAM."

Who is Mr Wood, stationer, Basinghall street? Under what star was he born that fortune so favours him? Physicians, it is said, besides pocketing their fees, make money out of the apothecary. Is there any reciprocation of profits among lawyers and law stationers? If not, and of course we cannot suspect it for a moment, it is curious to observe how many lines of good fortune terminate in Mr Wood. To say nothing of the unexplainable substitution of Lord Brougham's bill for the better one of Lord Cottenham, and that, after the measure of the latter had passed a second reading in the House of Lords amid universal commendation, we have the decision of the commissioners to be "approached only on parchment, moreover on parchment of a certain size"—we have then Lord Brougham's advice to debtors "to comply with this requisition"—we have, by lucky accident, a notification from the chief registrar's office lying before Lord Brougham, that the proper form and size may be obtained by applying at Mr Wood's, stationer, Basinghall street, or, it is added, "any other stationer who may have them"—we have his lordship's emphatic sentence—"However, I recommend debtors, that they may be secure, to apply to Mr Wood"—and, lastly, we have this same letter sent to the *Morning Herald*, and copied into all the organs of the daily press, without the payment of a single advertisement duty. Happy Mr Wood!

Now, out of all this, it appears that all manner of obstacles are placed in the way of the release of poor debtors, unless they purchase parchment of a certain size at Mr Wood's, Basinghall street. If they would be secure they must go there. At whose door this jobbing lies it is not for us to conjecture—but gross jobbing there evidently is, practised, too, upon the most helpless of all people—imprisoned debtors. The authorities seem to have conspired to pluck the gaol-birds before they set them free, and, ostensibly, at least, Mr Wood is to have the feathers.

We shall not waste any virtuous indignation upon this incident—for, if once we begin to exclaim against such matters, where on earth shall we be likely to stop? The administration of law in this country is little else than an ingenious robbery of the subject. Our courts are filled with harpies—and the poor victims who venture therein, or who are dragged thither, innocent or guilty, are at once set upon and fleeced. Every

act of parliament is constructed with a view to litigation—every legal form enjoined is redolent of fees. Costs—costs—costs—in law there appears to be nothing but costs! This is one of the happy results of filling the House of Commons with lawyers. The profession is well represented—and, being well represented, they thrive at the expense of others. We blame not individuals, who may be as high-minded and honourable as the members of any other profession; but the whole system, from parliament down to courts of bankruptcy, is vicious—constructed and maintained for the benefit, not of the people, but of the classes who prey upon them.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

(From the *Morning Chronicle*.)

The long-expected abstract of the answers and returns obtained in 1841, relative to the occupations of the people, has at length appeared, and a more important publication has rarely issued from the press. It places beyond the possibility of further doubt or cavil, a mass of facts respecting the condition of the population, which must in no very long time settle the question of free trade. We can at present only advert briefly to one or two of the results which appear on the face of the returns.

In the first place, it is ascertained that between the years 1831 and 1841, the amount of employment afforded by the agriculture of Great Britain remained nearly stationary, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the population. The multitude of additional hands has been obliged to find work in other departments. The total male population of Great Britain, twenty years of age and upwards, was, in 1831, 3,199,984; and in 1841, 3,829,668, showing an increase in ten years of about 630,000 adult males. Hardly one of these additional men has been able to find employment in agriculture. The agricultural occupiers and labourers were, in 1831, 980,750, and in 1841, only 961,585. Allowing here for a correction pointed out by the enumerators, it still appears, that at the end of the decennial period there was either no increase, or a very small one, in the number of male adults employed in agriculture. Look, however, to the numbers employed in commerce, trade, and manufactures. In 1831, they were 1,278,283, and in 1841 they amounted to 1,682,044, showing that those branches of industry had found employment for more than 400,000 additional persons of the class before mentioned. The preface to the abstract contains the following observations:—

"In columns 28 and 29 are given proportional tables of the two great classes of occupations, viz., agricultural and commercial (or trade and manufactures). In the former are included all farmers, graziers, nurserymen, &c., together with the whole number of persons returned as agricultural labourers; in the latter, all shopkeepers and manufacturers, with those working under them; while from both classes are excluded those returned as domestic servants or general labourers, together with all professional persons. It will be seen that for all England trade and manufacture include rather more than double the numbers included under the head of agriculture.

"The altered proportion which the agricultural bears to the commercial classes for Great Britain generally will, at first, perhaps, excite surprise. The proportions which the agricultural, the commercial, and the miscellaneous classes bore to each other were, in

	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Miscellaneous.
1811	35	44	21
1821	33	46	21
1831	28	42	30
while they were respectively in			
1841	22	46	32

"It should be noticed that these comparative statements refer, in the three first decennial periods, to families, but upon the present occasion to individuals. The latter mode gives a more accurate view of the amount of employment afforded in each division of labour; but, inasmuch as there are rather more of the younger branches employed in trade and manufactures than in agriculture, it may have slightly augmented the difference here exhibited. The other facts shown by these returns are, however, so much in accordance with these results as to confirm their accuracy."

Thus, the agricultural class comprises less than one-fourth of the people, and it is stationary in point of numbers, while the other sections of the population are rapidly increasing from year to year. Can anything more clearly demonstrate the folly of legislation which checks the development of the only kind of industry which is found to be capable of expanding with the multiplication of labourers? Is this to go on for ever? The foundation of that vast system of manufactures and commerce, by which so many millions are maintained, is the interchange of manufactured goods for raw products. The great check upon our prosperity is the increasing difficulty of obtaining those raw products. With respect to the essential article of food, we deliberately enhance the difficulty for the sake, professedly, of this agricultural class, which is every year losing some portion of its relative importance. Is it possible, when the numbers on the one side and on the other are now authoritatively stated, that this grievous injustice can be suffered to continue? The injustice would be palpable, even if all those engaged in agriculture could be said to benefit from what is called agricultural protection; but when we know that they, like every other class, are interested in having the chief article of consumption abundant, we can hardly use language strong enough to condemn the nefarious policy which so openly sacrifices the many to the few.

The returns give what has probably never been given before—an accurate statement of the number of persons employed in various branches of manufacture. Those employed in the cotton manufacture are classed thus:—

Males, 20 years and upwards	138,112
Ditto, under 20	59,171
Females, 20 years and upwards	104,470
Ditto, under 20	75,909

Total 377,662

We extract also the total number engaged in each of the following manufactures:—

Hose	58,955
Lace	35,347
Wool and worsted	167,296
Silk	83,773
Flax and linen	85,213

The total number of persons engaged in the manufacture of textile fabrics in Great Britain is stated to be 800,246.

Of those employed in mines, there are in

Coal mines	118,233
Copper ditto	15,407
Lead ditto	11,419
Iron ditto	10,949
Tin ditto	6,101

The total of persons employed in mines is 193,825.

Of persons employed in the manufacture and working of metals, there are, besides the miners, in

Iron	29,497
Copper	2,126
Lead	1,293
Tin	1,320

There are employed in

Pottery and glass	32,238
Gloves	9,225
Engines and machines	16,550

In considering the number of persons supported by any particular manufacture, it is to be remembered that the numbers given are of actual workers, and not of those who, as wives, children, &c., are supported by the labour of others. The total number of persons whose occupations were ascertained in Great Britain, was 7,846,569, leaving 10,997,865 as the "residue" of the population, which must be taken to consist of persons dependent on the former. Therefore, to the number given under each employment we must add another number bearing to it the proportion of about 11 to 8, in order to ascertain the entire number of individuals whom that branch of industry supports.

PROVINCIAL.

THE LEAGUE AND THE REGISTRATION.—A Manchester correspondent of the *Standard* describes how the Anti-corn-law League have begun their active operations in the business of electoral registration: they appear for the time to have created a panic.

"Saturday last being the last day for serving notices of objections, the two previous days presented such a scene of bustle and confusion at the Post office as was never, perhaps, before experienced in this town. Parties were seen wending their way from Newall's buildings to the Post office with large parcels of letters, which, upon inquiry, turned out to be notices of objections that were to be served by the letter carriers on most of the conservative voters for the borough and South Lancashire. Many of these objections are of a most frivolous and vexatious character. It is said that upwards of seven thousand have been served by the leaguers, and that it is their intention to contest them every one."

The notices have been served without any regard to the number issued, or the means of sustaining the objection. Another correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from Exeter, is "credibly informed" that, in that city, notices of objection have been served by agents of the League on 1000 conservatives, 324 in one parish. The total number of voters at the late election was 2500. In the Ashton-under-Lyne division of South Lancashire the objections made by the free-traders are 257; those by the monopolists, 128. It is supposed that, out of the 1400 persons who vote at Rochdale, one-half of them are objected to.

MR D'ISRAELI AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—The *Shropshire Conservative* reports a meeting at which Mr D'Israeli met his constituents at Shrewsbury, on Monday, to report his conduct in parliament during the past session. He described his own independence as an occasional opponent of ministers. For instance—

Upon my arrival in London (after his election), the first information I received, on entering the lobby of the House of Commons, was, that government had determined to force the Canadian Corn bill through the House; and my informant inquired what course I should adopt? I answered that, however painful it might be to my feelings to oppose the ministers, I should not hesitate for a moment in voting against the measure. I did so; and a member of the government—a cabinet minister—the same evening asked me why I did so, and said that the people of Shrewsbury did not care about the measure. It is possible, gentlemen, that you might have forgiven my tergiversation had I voted for the measure, and explained to you that my reason for doing so was the difficulties in which the conservative ministers were placed; but I had not the moral courage, nor the immoral audacity, to say one thing to my constituents in Shrewsbury, and within twenty-four hours vote diametrically opposite in London.

Lord Ashley's short time measure, and the sugar duties, with their effect on the West Indies, were battles which Mr D'Israeli fought over again. Discussing the squabbles about the sugar duties, and the Premier's change from the policy which he had pursued while in opposition, Mr D'Israeli said:—

What could I and the independent portion of his followers do? Why, vote precisely as we voted three years before. Was that factious? The first time I came down among you as your representative, I said in this room, "I have fulfilled the first pledge I gave you—I have turned out the whigs;" but could I have come

before you as an honest man on the present occasion, and say, "I have kept in the Tories by voting for the self-same measure which I voted against to turn out the Whigs?"

The member blended some vaunting of his own pure ambition, with skilful flattery of his constituents for the choice of so independent a representative:—

"I seek no pecuniary reward; I have ample reward in the generous, the honest, the confiding support of a thorough English constituency. If I have not an independent constituency, where am I to look for one? Where is the proud baron or the many-acred squire who can imperiously say to you, Return me this man or that as your representative? You are no political sham, but an honest and independent constituency, equal in intelligence to one half of the members of the House of Commons. I met you first, perhaps, in a great measure by accident; but I had not long been among you before I said to myself, 'I have now found a society of enlightened men in whom I can confide; and, if they place confidence in me, the smiles or frowns of a minister will have no effect on my conduct.' The miserable insinuations of third-rate men, who hint that I have been refused a place, and that the independent course I have taken against the ministry arises from disappointment, have no effect on me, and I will never take the trouble to answer them. Sir Robert Peel knows me—we have been some years on terms of private intimacy—and he knows me too well to think for a moment that any pecuniary circumstances influence my conduct. Let him, the minister, once state that in public, and I will answer the charge; but not till then."

This speech was much cheered.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL OF DURHAM.—The foundation stone of the monument to be erected on Pensher hill, in the county of Durham, to the memory of the late Earl of Durham, was on Wednesday laid with masonic honours, amidst an immense concourse of spectators, estimated at 30,000, assembled from all parts of the adjoining district. The day being fine, a more animated or picturesque scene was perhaps never witnessed in this part of the country. The Marquis of Normanby was present at the ceremony. The proposed monument is already in a very forward state, the works having been in operation some months, so that the spectators could form a pretty accurate conception of what it will be when completed. The form approximates to that of the Temple of Theseus, with a rectangular basis of solid masonry 100 feet long by 54 feet in width. The foundation rests on the solid limestone rock, 20 feet below the surface of the soil, and the base rises 10 feet above the platform of the hill. At the sides of this rectangle stand 18 lofty open equidistant columns, 30 feet in height, and 6½ feet in diameter, supporting at each end a magnificent pediment, and at each side a deep entablature, which will serve as a promenade when the building is complete. The promenade will be reached by spiral stairs to be formed within one of the pillars. From the ground to the upper point of the pediment will be about 70 feet. The structure stands nearly due east and west, and will form a prominent object to travelers on the line of the Great North of England railway between Darlington and Newcastle, and will soon become a place of resort for parties of pleasure.

PROGRESS OF THE HARVEST.—This has been unquestionably the most important and interesting week in the year for the corn growers and the corn consumers of this kingdom. The harvest has been rescued by the glorious weather of the last ten days from ruin, and another fortnight of fine weather will secure to us another year of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial prosperity. More corn has been cut and carried since last Thursday week than in any similar period during the present year, in the centre and the north of England, and, we believe that we may safely add, in the most fertile counties of Scotland and Ireland. In this kingdom, the corn harvest is usually of three months' duration from the southern to the northern extremity; but this year, owing to the general forwardness of the crops, that time will be abridged by one month, and the week that is now terminating under such favourable auspices may be said to be the crisis of the harvest. We do not think that the general produce of the year will yield more in quantity than a general average of years, but as the excess will be principally in wheat, and the deficiency in hay, the actual value of the produce will exceed an average of years. At Wakefield corn market yesterday, the price of old wheat declined 3s.—*Leeds Mercury*.

HOURS OF BUSINESS.—We are glad to learn that the respectable tradesmen generally throughout the city have agreed respecting the abridged hours of business, and that the new system will come into operation on Monday next, the 2nd September. The drapers close at seven o'clock in the winter, eight in the spring and autumn months, and nine in the summer. Other tradesmen have adopted the uniform standard of eight o'clock—in all cases Saturday excepted. It is to be hoped that the public will support this wholesome abridgment of extreme and unnecessary toil.—*Bristol Mercury*. The *Birmingham Journal* of Saturday says—The Birmingham Association of Chemists and Druggists have held a meeting and adopted resolutions, which will be found in another part of our paper, with a view to the obtaining from their employers an abridgment of the present hours of business.

RECREATION FOR THE PEOPLE.—The Duke of Norfolk has promised, on the expiration of a few leases, to give up fifty acres of his land for a pleasure ground, for the recreation of the people of Sheffield. In Birmingham the question of such recreation has already been discussed in the town council, and the great advantage and benefit of public parks unanimously affirmed. The body has opened a communication with government, for the purpose of obtaining a grant towards providing the public walks, which in Birmingham, with its 220,000 inhabitants, are

felt to be imperatively needed. The subscription for public walks in Manchester goes on prosperously—about £3,000 has been added since our last. The committee have organised an auxiliary committee, for the general canvass of the town; and availed themselves of the co-operation of the operatives' committee, which has also commenced its labours.

THREATENED TURN-OUT.—Meetings of the different branches of the workpeople employed in cotton factories have been held from time to time, during the last few weeks, preparatory to giving notice for an advance of wages, such a course having been attended with success in some parts of Lancashire.

EXTRAORDINARY FREAK OF BEES.—At the workshops of the London and South-western railway, Vauxhall terminus, a quantity of bees have taken up their abode, and are now very assiduously depositing their honey in one of the engine shed doorways, the domicile of their fancy being in a crevice or opening between the wooden frame of the door and the brick work, and within twenty inches of the iron rails upon which the engines are frequently run in and out of the repairing shops; also where the workmen are continually passing and repassing in that direction. Thus, not being in the least daunted or deterred from their indispensable and daily avocations by such a frequent thoroughfare, those busy tribes of toil and industry are now becoming familiarised with the noise and bustle of railway stations and workshops.

EXAMPLE OF SELF-RELIANCE.—One of the wool-sorters' societies in Bradford have taken a lease of a small farm in the neighbourhood, which they intend to convert into a pretty Eden spot, for their own amusement (and interest, if possible) and that of the public generally. It consists of eight acres, which are divided at present into four fields, in one of which there is an excellent spring of water, which the woolsorters intend to convey into a swimming bath, to be constructed in one of the fields. Part of the land at least is of excellent quality, and no doubt the whole of it might soon be brought into good condition. The woolsorters intend to cultivate it as a society, not as individuals; and in this respect the speculation differs from the principle of the small allotment system. The idea of renting the land was suggested during the late depression of trade in the town, and the land was intended as a field on which the society might employ its members when out of regular work.—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE MESMERIC INFLUENCE.—The wonders of mesmerism are not altogether unknown to the people of Leicester, but a case has occurred this week which has eclipsed all previous facts, either here or at a distance. We allude to that of the amputation of a limb on Thursday last. The patient is a young woman of the name of Mary Ann Lakin, 16, Fleet street, in this town, who had been afflicted with a disease of the knee-joint for four years. The precise nature of the disease we do not know, but it was attended with enormous swelling of the limb, and with such excruciating pain as to prevent anything like consecutive rest for a long period. By these pains and want of sleep she had become reduced to a mere skeleton, and there was every probability that her life must be sacrificed or the limb amputated. In this critical state of the case, about a month ago, it was suggested that mesmerism should be tried on the patient, and it was found that its influence was of the most beneficial and soothing nature. Under its influence pain would cease, and the patient would sink into perfect and refreshing repose. As amputation of the diseased joint was deemed essential by her medical attendant, it was decided that the operation should be performed while in the mesmeric state. Accordingly, twelve o'clock on Thursday morning was fixed upon for the operation to take place. Mr Hollings was the mesmeriser, and Mr Tossell the operator, besides whom there were present Dr Shaw, and Messrs Paget, Seddon, jun., Downing, &c. Mr Hollings having mesmerised the patient, which was accomplished in about nine minutes, Mr Tossell proceeded to perform the operation. The limb was taken off within about five inches of the hip joint, the spot measuring thirty-three inches in circumference where the amputation took place, and which was effected in two minutes and a half. During the operation an all but inaudible moaning was heard, and a slight movement of the body was perceptible; but, as far as could be judged, there was an entire absence of pain. This was evinced by the countenance preserving throughout the greatest placidity, not a single motion of a muscle indicating such sensation. On being demesmerised, the patient was not aware of what had taken place till informed by those in attendance. In the afternoon great pains were felt in the loins, attended with considerable writhing of the body from the contraction of the muscles, but on resorting to the mesmeric influence these gradually ceased, the patient falling into a calm sleep, which lasted one hour and forty minutes, and when aroused all pain had entirely left her, and has not been felt since. When facts like these have occurred at a distance, some degree of discredit has been attached to them from a suspicion that they were not well authenticated. In this case, we do not pretend to decide anything about the nature of mesmerism, but the proceedings are altogether so astonishing, and at the same time so well attested, by the presence of several distinguished members of the medical profession, that no reasonable mind can reject them. One thing seems established by this case, that, whatever the mesmeric state may arise from, it is capable of being made available for important medical and surgical purposes.—*Leicester Mercury*.

A NEW RAILWAY DANGER.—On Wednesday forenoon, at a quarter past ten, as the first down

train on the Eastern Counties railway was passing through a cutting of about five feet in the parish of Rivenhall, half a mile from the Witham station, a spark from the engine set fire to a field of barley belonging to Mr Upson. The barley was very ripe and uncut, and a heavy crop both of straw and grain, not less than seven quarters per acre. The flames passed across the field with great rapidity, till they were stopped by the hedge at the bottom of the enclosure, which fortunately was a distance of only eighteen rods. The quantity consumed was about two acres, and altogether, including the straw, the damage sustained is not less than £30. The straw is entirely consumed. The field was in a blaze of fire before the train was out of sight.

AN ODD FISH.—One day last week, as a man of the name of Swales was fishing for shrimps in the river Tees, a little below Stockton, he was not a little astonished in finding what he said he conceived to be the devil. The monster in question, on opening his capacious mouth, presented to the view of the affrighted fisherman a double row of teeth, sharp as a needle, and strong, to all appearance, as the spear of Achilles. On its head a couple of horns were placed; on either side a couple of fins, together with a pouch or side-pocket. Its length was nearly a yard, and its weight, as he supposed, upwards of 40lb. During his temporary absence from his boat, in which the fish was left, some sail-cloth weavers entered, and very unceremoniously deprived the monster of his antlers, ripped open his paunch, and took from its cavity some 8lb. or 10lb. of haddocks, dabs, &c. On the "strange fish" being examined by some naturalists, it proved to be the *platystacus chaca*, not often seen in our rivers, but one of the most voracious of the finny tribe.

A person walking from West Alvington to Kingsbridge on Monday last, purchased some plums on his way, and in eating one of them swallowed a wasp, which was concealed within it. The sting of the insect in the stomach caused great pain and a sense of suffocation, but by judicious treatment he was relieved from inconvenience in a few hours.—*Western Times*.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred to a train on the Leicester and Swannington line of railway on Wednesday. The train consisted of twenty-six waggons loaded with coal, and two passenger carriages; the latter were placed in the middle of the coal waggons. While the train was in motion, the axle of one of the waggons broke; the train was thrown into confusion; and the waggons in front being at a dead lock, the two passenger carriages were forced up into the air by the impetus of the thirteen waggons behind. There were eleven passengers in the whole; but, though all were in the greatest danger, only one, a young woman, was killed. A jury that sat on the body has returned a verdict of "accidental death," with a deodand of £50 upon the passenger carriages.

RETRIBUTION.—Some colliers attempted to blow up with gunpowder the boiler at the Deep Pit colliery, near Sheffield, on Sunday night, in order to prevent other colliers from returning to work in the mine, a turn-out having taken place some time back. They thrust a barrel of powder into the fireplace, not knowing that there was any fire there, and were thus caught in their own trap. The powder exploded, shaking everything around, and moving the boiler six inches; how it threw confusion among the incendiaries was guessed from the pieces of hats, caps, and coats, much burnt, scattered about on the spot; and one man was left by his companions at his sister's door in such a shocking state—that of blackened sores all over—that he could not be known: his face looked like a coal, his hair was burnt off, his eyes were swollen, he was nearly speechless, and was expected to die.

PRIVATEERING.—It is said that we must go from home to hear news; and accordingly the *Liverpool Mercury* gives us a piece of startling information, which our East Riding contemporaries afford us not. "A friend informs us," observes the editor of that paper, "on authority on which he says he can rely, that a large steamer and a schooner, fully equipped and armed, and manned with as desperate a set of fellows as ever trod a deck, have just left a port on the eastern coast of Yorkshire, to enter into the service of the Emperor of Morocco, under letters of marque against France." If this is true, it is a thousand pities that an embargo was not laid upon them.—*Halifax Guardian*.

IRELAND.

CURIOUS PRESENT TO MR O'CONNELL.—The *Pilot* describes a state chair which a young lady is about to present to O'Connell. It would seem, from the description, that it is intended for his use when he is crowned king of Ireland:—

The rough design of the chair may be considered as borrowed from that in St Edward's chapel, Westminster abbey, used on the occasion of the coronation of the English sovereigns; but that which we are now describing far exceeds its venerable prototype for massiveness, richness of decoration, and general execution. The timber work is all of Irish oak, carved throughout with consummate skill, and with considerable elegance of design and composition. The claw feet, with the rails of the front and sides, are massive, and are covered with superbly-carved scroll work, intermixed with clusters of oak leaves, acorns, and shamrocks. On the knee of each foot is a shield, to receive an armorial achievement; and in the centre of the front rail is the figure of the Irish golden cap, an imitation of which was presented to the Liberator at Mullaghmast. There are also carvings of Irish wolf dogs, with eyes of rubies and collars of Irish gold, round towers, and harps, with O'Connell's motto, &c. There is a footstool to match with this splendid chair. It is enriched with scroll work and wreaths of shamrocks all round; having in the centre of both sides the figures of Irish harps—in the

centre of one end the crown of Brian Boroihme, and in that of the other end the Irish golden cap. The Berlin wool work for chair and stool have been executed by the young lady who presents them to the Liberator.

CITY OF DUBLIN REGISTER.—The city registry sessions closed on Thursday, and the result has been a complete victory for the repealers, who claim a majority of 160 over the conservatives, which, added to their gains at the last sessions, would leave a contest for the representation of the metropolis, whenever the occasion should occur, a matter of very doubtful speculation.—*Times*.

THE IRISH PRESS AND THE PROSPECTS OF WAR WITH FRANCE.—Our contemporaries across the channel seem to delight in the anticipations of Britain's gathering troubles. The following are only a few specimens of the language of the repeal press:—*The Nation* says—

"Though, as philosophers, we prepare afar off for self-rule, yet, as practical statesmen, we must seize every just opportunity for liberation. The greatest of opportunities will be when England is in the clutches of a French war. If that war come, the union must be repealed before the third battle. There is no certainty of immediate war; but it may be immediate, and cannot be distant. The people, then, should redouble their exertions to acquire knowledge and organisation, and to qualify themselves for coming duties; and they should spare no sacrifice to strengthen their leaders with adhesions, funds, and fresh agitation. There may be an immediate war. The Prince de Joinville has bombarded Tangier. * * * Ireland must be prepared for the emergency. We have now opened this subject. We want the Irish people to get a fast hold of the facts, and we require their leaders to make ready their counsels and plans of action. It would be premature for us to do more than we have done. But we repeat that Ireland cannot, and must not, for a day suspend her studies, organisation, or voluntary taxes; for, whatever be our practical policy, in these must our resources be found." *The Newry Examiner* says—

"Let silence be our order of the day. It is the safest—the most becoming. Trust us, it is by far the most terrific order to her enemies that Ireland could at present assume. The exultation at the approach of war between France and England may be dashed by the unexpected arrangement of the present difficulties, and then will follow taunts, and gibes, and petty stinging missiles, from the small-wit batteries of our political opponents, which, by effecting a diversion, however trifling, would still have a tendency to draw attention from, and weaken, the steady prosecution of the one great object of our undivided affection. Let us, then, keep our exultation down."

The Belfast Vindicator thus speaks:—

"The Prince de Joinville has won his laurels before the ramparts of Tangier. We are sure they will not be his last. We are full of confidence in his future triumphs. He has a mother, whose prayers are, no doubt, offered up for his honour and his welfare; that mother is a living saint, and her prayers are not offered in vain. More triumphs await him in the Mediterranean, and perhaps on the Atlantic. What if he should invade Ireland? Why, in that case, all that we can take upon ourselves to say is, that the Irish people could offer him no resistance, seeing that their government has left them no arms. We could not be expected to fight him with sticks. But if he should happen to bring with him 100,000 stand of arms, and offer them gratis to those who may be willing to possess them, why, in that case, we should leave people to judge for themselves of the propriety of accepting them. This country was thrice invaded by France in the last century, and it would not surprise us, that the present century saw one or two more invasions before its close."

The Dublin Pilot thus supposes a drill sergeant to go a perambulating Ireland in search of Irish recruits to carry on the war for England:—

"Only to think of a crimp sergeant rolling his drum through the country, summoning the peasantry to meet him, and calling upon them to fight for England! What language could he employ? 'Filthy and felonious savage,' come and fight for England! 'Hooded assassins'—'Surplised ruffians'—'Demon priesthood,' won't you bid your slaves fight for England? 'Rebilly dogs, come fight for England! Half-naked barbarians, Peel wants you, and therefore fight for England! Tame, spiritless idolators, red-coated gentlemen like me garri-son your soil and cut your throats, if you presume to complain of any grievances—what of that, come fight for England! A hostile fleet hovers round your shores, ready at a moment to pour its bombshells amongst you. Come, dogs as you are, man that fleet for the fellows that you have the sauciness to call your tyrants, and fight for the honour and interest of Peel and England! To be sure, they swindled the man that liberated you out of a fair trial, and threw him into a dungeon; but what of that, you are cowards that lack the gall to avenge him—but come and fight for England! To be sure you will, for it is good for wretches like you, contemptible Irish, to die for Peel and England! True, you fought the battles of England before, and well were you requited! True it is, that you spared no exertion to build up the fortune and fame of a heartless villain that has ever since been conspiring against you. At this moment he totters on the verge of the grave, but still keeps his palsied heel on your neck, because, forsooth, you are papists; but no matter, follow me and fight for England! The sergeant in gaudy ribbons at the Irish fair or market may say all this, and for once, if he does, he tells truths that are passing in his heart."

THE HARVEST.—The splendid autumn weather with which we are now blessed will crown the labours of the husbandman. In most of the Irish counties the corn harvest is now nearly completed. The wheat crop has turned out even more abundant than had been expected. The only crop reported short is oats, which, it is said, do not yield well in threshing; but, judging by all the accounts, even this crop will be pretty good. Green crops are in the most promising state. The markets are, as a matter of course, going down.—*Correspondent of the Chronicle*.

WHOLESALE EJECTMENT OF TENANTRY.—*The Cork Examiner* states, that "ninety human beings have been turned off lands," within twelve miles of that city. *The Waterford Chronicle* says:—On Monday

last, 138 human beings, or twenty-three families, were cast friendless from their dwellings, wanderers on the world's bleak common. On that day the sheriff, Mr E. Foley, with an escort of police and bailiffs, proceeded to the lands of Ballyharahan and Glenmore, the property of Mr Arthur Usher Kelly, of Ballysagartmore, in this county, to take possession of these lands under *habes* for one year's rent, due last September. After the sheriff turned the unfortunate people from their houses, it was a truly heart-rending sight to behold them, with their families assembling in groups, lighting fires by the ditch-side to boil a few potatoes to satisfy the cravings of nature. The greater number of these houseless wanderers have since had their lodgings on the cold ground.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES.—**THE NEW ACT.**—Mr O'Connell has written a long letter on the subject, in which he contends that in principle and in detail the measure is so obnoxious that the catholic prelate and priesthood cannot possibly afford their co-operation to the working of the measure, and there is now no remedy save its repeal or extensive modification.

DISCOVERY OF A CAVE.—**LOSS OF LIFE.**—Seven persons have lost their lives in some vaults discovered in the hill of Ballybunion, in the parish of Liselton, Kerry. After the vaults were discovered, a party of boys entered for a short distance, and returned safely; two others, more venturesome, went further, and not returning for a long time, the father of one of them went in; after a time three young men followed, to see what had become of him: the day passed over and none of them came out, all having perished by the foul air in the vaults. On the following day, a party of six volunteered to seek the lost men and boys. Having passed through some narrow passages and four cellars of small extent, they came upon one body, and proceeded to bring it out, when the noxious air began to affect them; three were overpowered by it, and one was left to die; the other men being only able to bring out two of their companions. Next day, a number of men dug through the hill to the vaults, and the seven bodies were taken out.

SCOTLAND.

THE POLITICAL MARTYRS.—It appears that an attempt has been made to prohibit the erection of the monument to Muir and others, on the site selected within the Calton hill burying-ground. On an application to the Lord Ordinary, in the bill chamber, for an interdict, we understand the judge (Lord Murray) refused to grant the interdict *hoc statu*, reserving to the parties to try the matter in the court of session in a deliberate form. As to the question of right, we do not believe that any parties can interfere with the erection of this monument, supposing the title to the site to be effectual. Independently of the question of right, we conceive this interference an ill-advised step. To treat this tribute as if it was some moral pollution, calculated to shock the sensibilities of one class of our citizens, and even disturb the mouldering remains of those who lie around, is not only extravagant, but can be regarded as nothing else than a piece of arrant affectation.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

MESSEURS CHAMBERS'S SOIREE.—The usual entertainment given by Messrs William and Robert Chambers to the numerous workmen and others connected with their extensive publishing and printing establishment, took place on Thursday evening in a spacious apartment in their own premises. About 200 persons sat down together, the greater part of this large company being composed of the work people, and their wives and families, while the remainder consisted of invited friends of Messrs Chambers. Among the most eminent of the guests were the celebrated Mr and Mrs S. C. Hall; Mrs Crowe, authoress of "Susan Hopley;" Mr Fletcher, of Dunans; Mr Charles Mackay, author of the "Salamandrine;" Mr John Robertson, late editor of the *Westminster Review*; Mr John Hill Burton, Mr Charles M'Laren, Mr Duncan M'Laren, Mr James Simpson, Mr Theodore Martin, Mr D. O. Hill, Professor Simpson, Dr Samuel Brown, and Rev. Dr Stevens. The hour of meeting was six o'clock, and the party did not separate until eleven, having spent the intervening time in a very agreeable and harmonious manner. The Messrs Chambers have the honour of being among the first who instituted these social meetings of employers and employed, and their annual festivals have become universally celebrated for the excellent manner in which they are conducted, and the enjoyment they afford to all who have the pleasure of witnessing them.—*Scotsman*.

Mr SIMPSON has been pursuing his philanthropic object of promoting the intellectual, social, and moral improvement of the people, by delivering a course of lectures on the subject, to crowded audiences of the working population of Aberdeen. On Saturday evening a *soirée* was held in that city, as a manifestation of public thanks for his valuable lectures there, and the benevolent exertion that he has long continued to make in promoting the welfare of his fellow-men. The *soirée* was well attended by all classes. Professor Gregory presided; and Messrs Murray, Lowry, Adam Mitchell, Dunbar, and Simpson, addressed the meeting. An address was presented to the latter gentleman from the working classes of Aberdeen.

FOREIGN WHEAT.—In consequence of the contemplated rise of duty upon foreign wheat, last week there was an immense deal done previous to Saturday, in the clearing off stocks. The duty during the last average was 18s. per quarter, and by the Saturday's return it rose to 19s. On the Friday one house paid £2,000 of duties; altogether, during the

week ending Friday, foreign wheat amounting to £7,923 of duty, was cleared at the custom-house.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY PARCEL.—By the train which left Glasgow last evening at half-past six o'clock, reaching Ayr at half-past eight, a parcel arrived, consisting of a white willow basket, with the lid closely sewed down. As there is no delivery after that hour, the basket was put along with other articles in the goods office, where it remained all night. This morning the porter proceeded to deliver the goods, and, on going his rounds, thought he felt something stirring in the basket, and on lifting the corner of the lid, discovered that his charge was a female child! The case is under investigation by the authorities.—*Ayr Advertiser*.

Miscellaneous.

RULES FOR NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.—Supposing you wish to contribute to a public charity, send your money to the editor of a newspaper. He must acknowledge the receipt of it, and so you get your name and your benevolence advertised in the best part of the paper for nothing. 2. Another good method, if you are fond of appearing before the public, is to request the editor to state that "the Richard Jones who, in our police report of yesterday, was sentenced to Bridewell for shoplifting, is not the Mr Richard Jones, the respected chirpodist of Sackville street." If you are writing to a political newspaper, never mind about writing on the two sides of the paper, as, depend upon it, it will be a recommendation in your favour, if the editor sees you can write well on both sides. 4. You need not be particular about writing legibly, as it stands to reason, if the editor cannot read your letter, that you will be spared the mortification of reading in the next day's notices to correspondents, that "Philo-Justitia is an ass." 5. It is usual in sending a statement, which impugns the character of another person, to send your name and address with it; but, as in matters of libel this is a very troublesome, as well as a very expensive plan, it is better to send anybody else's card rather than your own. By this means you avoid publicity, and have the double gratification of annoying two persons at once. 6. Inserting your death one day and contradicting it the next is another very cheap plan of advertising in a newspaper. Besides, you have the advantage of learning in your life-time what your friends think of you after your death. This plan, however, will only answer once. 7. It is better, perhaps, not to send any poetry to a newspaper. We never recollect an instance of the *Times* inserting "A Sonnet to a Sow," or "Lines to my Mary." 8. Be careful of quotations, especially in a foreign language. If an editor knows his own language well, it is as much as you have a right to expect of him. 9. Never send anything to a newspaper "to be continued," unless it is a legacy or a dozen of port. 10. Never trouble yourself in calling to see the editor of a newspaper. It is a strange circumstance, but you might call a hundred times and always find him "out."—*Punch*.

A NEW "FAMILY COOKERY BOOK."—We extract from this work a capital receipt for a "Dish for two," called "Marriage." Catch a young gentleman and lady. The young gentleman will be best raw, and the young lady quite tender. Set the gentleman at the dinner table; take a bottle of wine, claret is good, port is better, a dish of champagne will give it a briskness; let him soak in this mixture a couple of hours; if no signs of boiling, try another bottle. When getting red in the gills, take him into the drawing room: if in the winter, set him at the fire side with the lady, throw in a dish of green tea, of about three cups each, let them simmer together; if in the summer time, place them in a current of air, as near the window and as much out of sight as you can; stick the lady all over with flowers, then place them near the piano, and keep stirring them till the lady sighs. When you hear the gentleman sigh, all is going on well. Then take them off, and put them in a corner of a room on a sofa, near a chess-board if possible, and leave together simmering for the rest of the evening. Repeat this three or four times, taking care to keep them as close to each other as you can. Great care must be taken about the degree of heat; if too great they will explode and fly off; if too little, they will turn into a jelly, or perhaps an ice. The best heat is the moderate, regular, and constant. The length of time during which it is to be applied must be according to circumstances. For a gentleman and lady under five-and-twenty, three months, three weeks, or three days, are sometimes sufficient; but in every instance there must be great precaution to avoid a broil. A certain quantity of "Queen's coin" put in during the cooking, will have great effect in keeping up the heat; the dish will look remarkably well if garnished with bank paper; it may then be served up, and will make an excellent dish for two. Care should be taken that no vinegar is used, as the dish is remarkably apt to turn sour.—*Punch*.

EFFECTUAL METHOD OF PRESERVING FURS FROM THE RAVAGES OF MOTHS.—Wash the fur on both sides with a mixture of twelve grains of corrosive sublimate, dissolved in half a pint of spirits of wine. To make it dissolve more readily, the corrosive sublimate should be reduced to powder, in a marble mortar. If moths have harboured in the lining wool of muffs, it must be replaced by new wool, that has been well saturated with the above preparation. The mixture is colourless, and will not injure the most delicate furs, feathers, or woollen articles of any kind. The same mode of treatment is also efficacious for the preservation of stuffed specimens in natural history.

CONSOLATION IN DISCOMFORT.—In a cold night last winter a druggist was awakened by a terrible rapping at the door. Going down, he found a poor fellow who wanted to purchase a dose of salts. The shop was entered, the dose prepared, and a half a dime put in the drawer. "How much did you make by that operation?" asked his wife, as he got into bed. "Four cents," was the reply. "A shame it is, returned the irritated dame, "for a man to disturb your rest for a dose of salts." "Recollect, my love," said the druggist, "that the dose of salts will disturb the man's rest more than it has mine."—*American Paper.*

KEEPING APPLES FOR SPRING USE.—They are to be kept in a cask. In putting them up, a layer of chaff is placed on the bottom, sprinkled with quick lime, followed by a layer of apples, followed by another stratum of chaff and lime, succeeded by more apples covered in the same manner, until the vessel is filled. It is then headed up. It is well known to all those who have been in the practice of burying apples in heaps, that the fruit comes out in the spring much fresher and better flavoured than it does when kept in open bins in the cellar, a part of the flavour in the latter case, doubtless, evaporating. This method has all the advantages of burying, with another which we will explain. When one apple, among many in a bin, rots, the adjoining ones are contaminated—and not unfrequently a mass of rottenness occurs, surrounded by much fruit. Now the use of the lime is to absorb the gases generated by the putrefaction, and prevent such leaven from spreading.

GERMAN STUDENTS.—Amongst the whole number of German students whom I have known, it would be difficult to select a dozen who were not confirmed deists. Let those who doubt the extent to which this philosophical pestilence is spread, go and judge for themselves; but let none send out solitary youths to study in German universities who do not wish to see them return very clever, very learned, and very completely unchristianised.—*W. Howitt.*

USE OF TEA AND COFFEE.—One of the most remarkable facts in the diet of mankind is the enormous consumption of tea and coffee. The slightly stimulating and narcotic properties of these substances do not seem sufficient to account for the fact, that upwards of 800,000,000 of pounds of these articles are annually consumed by the inhabitants of the world. It has, however, been found that they contain a certain active principle, which though small in quantity, is yet supposed to form an important part in the human economy. This principle is called *theine* in tea, and *caffine* in coffee, but they are identical in composition; and what is very remarkable, this same principle has been discovered in the Paraguay tea, a species of holly used for infusion by the natives of South America; and a principal very similar, called *theobromine*, is found in the nuts from which cocoa and chocolate are prepared. Now, according to Liebig, there is found in the blood a principle called by him *taurine*, resulting from the destruction of the tissues of the body, and having a composition so closely resembling *theine*, that the one may be easily converted into the other. Taurine performs an important office in the economy of respiration, and Liebig suggests, that the introduction of *theine* into the system prevents the destruction of the tissues for the purpose of forming taurine, and thus, though not nutritive itself, it becomes indirectly nutritious to the body in saving its tissues from destruction.—*Athenaeum.*

CHINESE GEOGRAPHY.—Formerly the Chinese, in their maps of the earth, set down the celestial empire in the middle of a large square, and dotted round it the other kingdoms of the world, supposed to be seventy-two in number, assigning to the latter ridiculous or contemptuous names. One of these, for example, was Siao-gin-que, or the kingdom of dwarfs, whose inhabitants they imagined to be so small as to be under the necessity of tying themselves together in bunches, to prevent their being carried away by the kites.—*Captain Pidding's Chinese Olio and Tea Talk.*

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—We are happy to find that there is to be a college of agriculture, and that the worthy clodhopper will henceforth have his alma mater, like the Cantab, and the honest highlow of industry will tread the sacred groves of Academus as well as the aristocratic Oxonian. We see no difficulty in organising a college of agriculture, and we can suggest a few of the probable professorships. Of course there will be a chair of new-laid eggs, which the professor of poultry will be well qualified to occupy. Degrees will be conferred in guano; and a series of lectures on the philosophy of making hay when the sun shines would, no doubt, be exceeding popular. We would propose that, previous to matriculation, every student should be required to undergo an examination on moral philosophy in connexion with chaff, and the efficacy of thrashing by hand when the ears are unusually lengthy. Corresponding with the university masters of arts, there could be bachelors of barley; and the undergraduates might be brought direct to the agricultural college from plough, as they are now brought to the universities immediately from Harrow. The examination papers would at first be difficult to frame, but the following may be some guide for preparing them:—Find the square root of a stick of horse radish. Describe the milky way, distinguishing the whey from the milk, and chalking out the way by which the milk gets there. We merely throw out these hints, but the professors themselves will be better able to frame the necessary questions for the use of students. Clover will offer a very wide field; and hay, though rather dry, will be the sort of food that the students may take advantage of.—*Punch.*

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

It is said that two crowned heads—the Kings of Denmark and Bavaria—have subscribed the teetotal pledge.

A cavern, containing beautiful grottoes, ornamented with stalactites, stalagmites, &c., was discovered the other day in Arnside Knot, Kendal, by Mr J. Ruthven, the geologist. Some specimens of the bones, claws, and teeth of extinct animals were found in its recesses.

Last week the enormous quantity of 78,682 quarters of beans were entered for consumption, at a duty of 5s. 6d., giving revenue to the amount of £21,608; the revenue of the week from corn amounted to £41,574.

In consequence of the great losses lately sustained by incendiarism, the premium on the insurance of farming property has been increased by some of the leading fire-offices.

On Monday the price of bread fell generally in the metropolis one halfpenny per quarter loaf, on account of the abundant harvest.

The expected president of the United States, Mr Clay, is 67 years of age—has, it is said, fought five duels—and is now under bond to keep the peace.

At an assize-trial last week, it came out in evidence that an editor in Kent was promised £6,000 to write up one line of railway, and to write down another.

The *Standard* positively contradicts the rumour that "the government has acceded to Captain Warner's proposition, and will moor a line-of-battle ship off the Goodwin Sands, for him to destroy."

M. Arago says, the atmospheric pressure principle may be so applied as to ensure safe transit at the rate of six leagues a minute, or 1,000 miles an hour.

Mr Jacob Clements, a city broker, who died recently near London at an advanced age, leaving a fortune of some £300,000, began life as a pot-boy at an inn in Aylesbury. His first employment in London was as waiter at a hotel; he became master and owner of the house, then banker, and lastly stockbroker.

We believe that in the beginning of October it is intended to call out the pensioners for training, but that only two days, instead of five, will this year be employed for that purpose.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

It is not generally known that the present Emperor of Morocco was originally a merchant in Mogador, and that the previous Emperor bequeathed the crown to him, in preference to his son, who was a sad scapegrace: that very son is now with Abd-el-Kader.

A parliamentary return has been published, showing the number of schoolmasters in Scotland who have vacated their posts in consequence of the late secession. The amount is stated to be 92, and several are still under suspension for having joined the seceders.

VEGETABLE DIET.—Dr Lamb, now in his eightieth year, states that he has lived on a purely vegetable diet since 1804, and has brought up a large family on the same plan with success.—*Medical Times.*

FREE TRADE.—For the last few days excellent American beef and pork have been selling in this town (Douglas) at 3d. per pound. This is one of the many benefits of free trade.—*Mona's Herald.*

THE TOAD.—That poor, despised, and harmless reptile, is admirable in its proportions, and has an eye of such transcendent beauty, that when I find one I place it on my hand to view it more minutely. Its skin, too, so completely adapted to the subterranean places into which it goes for shelter, is well worthy the attention of the philosopher. As this little animal is innocuous, I feel sorry when I see it trampled under foot by inconsiderate people, who have learnt from their grandmothers that it is full of venom.—*Waterton's Essays on Natural History.*

RARA AVIS.—There is now in the possession of Mr Hook, boot and shoe maker, Norfolk-street, a very curious hen—it is without a neck, and resembles the face of a dog. It cannot take its food without difficulty, and is so far a match for its companion as to be cock—no, hen of the walk!!!—*Cambridge Advertiser.*

BLACKS IN OFFICE.—The chief justice of Dominica, Glanville, is a mulatto; Sharp, the attorney-general for Barbadoes, is a mulatto; Garraway, judge of the court of appeals in Barbadoes, is a mulatto; the governor of Nevis is a mulatto; thirty-two editors of newspapers in the British West India colonies are negroes and mulattoes; twenty-one magistrates are mulattoes; in all the legislative councils and houses of representatives there are no less than seventy-two mulattoes and two negroes making laws for their former masters—the whites. Two-thirds of the army or garrison in those colonies is already composed of African soldiers, commanded by white officers. The church is also abundantly supplied with black and mulatto clergymen; the jurymen are almost wholly composed of negroes and mulattoes.—*Da Costa's "Facts for the People."*

BABIES.—It strikes us that more fibs are told about babies than about anything else in the world. We all say they are sweet, yet everybody knows they are sour; we all say they are lovely, yet nine out of ten have no more beauty than a pug dog; we all praise their expressive eyes, yet all babies squint; we call them little doves, though one of them makes more noise than a colony of screech owls; we vow they are no trouble, yet they must be attended to night and day; we insist they repay us for all our anxiety, though they take every opportunity of scratching our faces, or poking their fingers in our eyes—in short, we make it our business to tell the most palpable falsehoods about them every hour of the day.—*American Paper.*

Literature.

Knight's Weekly Volume for all Readers:—

No. 2. *Mind amongst the Spindles; a Selection from the Lowell Offering.*

No. 3. *The Englishwoman in Egypt.* By Mrs POOLE.

No. 4. *Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare.*

No. 5. *Dodd's Textile Manufactures of Great Britain.*

MOST of our readers are already acquainted with the plan of this great literary undertaking; many have, doubtless, ere this, formed their own judgment of its merits, by a perusal of the above and other volumes of the series. Mr Charles Knight's publishing career has been marked by systematic and enterprising, but judicious, attempts to promote the enlightenment of the great mass of the people, by means of cheap literature. Himself an author of high reputation, he has brought to the task he has undertaken a high appreciation of the advantages of knowledge, and an enlightened judgment of the wants of the day, which have rendered his great literary undertakings at once beneficial and successful. The *Penny Magazine* and the *Penny Cyclopædia* are sufficient of themselves to entitle him to the thanks of all who desire the intellectual advancement of their country. But these publications, extensive as was their aim and circulation, are surpassed, in boldness of enterprise and cheapness of execution, by "The Weekly Volume," the design of which is, to place, at the cheapest possible rate—to use the words of the prospectus—"within the reach of all readers a series of books which shall ultimately comprehend something like that range of literature which well-educated persons desire to have at their command." As to his resources for carrying on the undertaking, the publisher states that, in addition to numerous copyrights in his own possession, he has made such arrangements with authors of reputation as to ensure the continuance of this undertaking at its present cheap rate—namely, in shilling weekly volumes of from 240 to 280 pages. He observes that, in addition to individual purchasers, "we also depend upon a large support from persons of wealth and influence who are willing to render every aid in the formation of lending libraries. But we also see that a new element of association remains to be developed amongst the great body of the people, and we have especially adapted our plan to meet the formation of this medium of popular improvement." Simple rules are then given for the regulation of book clubs for all readers, at the cheapest possible subscription.

As to the form and mode in which this undertaking is to be conducted, Mr Knight says—

"We propose to issue, every Saturday, a volume, handsomely printed, of from 240 to 280 pages, containing as much matter as an ordinary octavo volume of 300 pages. Each volume will be essentially a book, not a tract—a book for the pocket and the library. Many of the volumes will be complete in themselves: some subjects will extend to two or more volumes. The price of each volume will be one shilling sewed, and eighteenpence bound."

Mr Knight has made a bold and noble venture, trusting to the existence of a public able to appreciate and willing to support; and we doubt not he has trusted wisely. We are satisfied that, if this plan is extensively acted upon, it will prove an important element of popular instruction, as, by means of extensive circulation, other publishers as well as the enterprising originator of the "Weekly Volume" will be induced to make available to all classes many of the most valuable and instructive works in this or any other language.

The *Life of William Caxton*, who introduced the art of printing into England, appropriately commences the series. This is followed by a selection from the "Lowell Offering," a literary periodical, conducted exclusively by the factory girls of Lowell—the Manchester of the United States. This work consists of essays and tales on a variety of subjects, interesting not more for the intellectual power they evince, which is certainly on a par in that respect with the generality of our periodical literature, than from their truthful simplicity and high moral tone. Lowell contains ten thousand operatives, of whom seven thousand are females. In 1840 a portion of these young women formed a mutual improvement society, and, in October of the same year, commenced the "Lowell Offering," which is still continued. With thoughtful generosity, Mr Knight has determined to devote a portion of the profits accruing from the sale of the work to promote the improvement of the factory girls of Lowell. The volume is prefaced by a very interesting letter from Miss Martineau, who had herself visited Lowell, giving a most interesting description of the comparatively high moral and mental culture of its inhabitants.

The third volume is "The Englishwoman in Egypt," by Mrs Poole, sister of Mr Lane, the well-known author of "The Modern Egyptians." The authoress accompanied her brother to that country in the year 1842, where she continued to reside until the commencement of the present year, and where, from the acquaintance of her brother with

the languages and habits of the people, and also from her having acquired herself a sufficient knowledge of the vernacular language of the country, she was enabled to obtain familiar access into those scenes of female domestic society in the east from which the natives of Christian countries are almost uniformly excluded. The work gives a very interesting account of the state of that singular country, and the habits of the people. It is written in a very simple and popular style.

This is followed by the first volume of Charles Lamb's "Tales from Shakspeare," which were written for the amusement of young people, but, like many other publications of the same character, charm and delight, by their freshness and simplicity, old as well as young. Of the excellence of this fascinating work it would be superfluous to speak. By the universal suffrage of the literary world it has taken its position as an English classic—a chaste and elegant porch through which the youthful mind may enter the temple in which the genius of the great dramatist is enshrined.

The fifth volume of the series, "Dodd's Textile Manufactures of Great Britain," supplies information of a different and more practical character. By the term "Textile Manufactures," is meant, as the introduction explains, those in which filaments of cotton, flax, silk, or wool, are brought into a form fitted to be used in the making of garments; and in these, we are told, the number of persons employed in Britain cannot be far short of two millions. The various processes in preparing these materials for spinning—the spinning, weaving, bleaching, dying, and printing—are all described with great clearness and brevity, and the descriptions are illustrated by a considerable number of well-executed wood engravings. Indeed all the volumes, with the exception of one (the selections from the "Lowell Offering") contain several wood engravings, many of them above mediocre excellence.

We conclude with an extract. The following is a specimen of the poetry of a factory girl from the "Lowell Offering."

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

"He sleeps there in the midst of the very simplicities of nature."

"THERE let him sleep, in nature's arms,
Her well-beloved, her chosen child—
There 'mid the living, quiet charms
Of that sequestered wild.
He would have chosen such a spot,
'T was fit that they should lay him there,
Away from all the haunts of care;
The world disturbs him not.
He sleeps full sweet in his retreat—
The place is consecrated ground,
It is not meet unhallowed feet
Should tread that sacred mound.

"He lies in pomp—not of display—
No useless trappings grace his bier,
Nor idle words—they may not say
What treasures cluster here.
The pomp of nature, wild and free,
Adorns our hero's lowly bed,
And gently bends above his head
The weeping laurel tree.
In glory's day he shunned display,
And ye may not bedeck him now,
But nature may, in her own way,
Hang garlands round his brow.

"He lies in pomp—not sculptured stone,
Nor chiseled marble—vain pretence—
The glory of his deeds alone
Is his magnificence.
His country's love the meed he won,
He bore it with him down to death,
Unullied e'en by slander's breath—
His country's sire and son.
Her hopes and fears, her smiles and tears,
Were each his own.—He gave his land
His earliest cares, his choicest years,
And led her conquering band.

"He lies in pomp—not pomp of war—
He fought, but fought not for renown;
He triumphed, yet the victor's star
Adorned no regal crown.
His honour was his country's weal;
From off her neck the yoke he tore—
It was enough, he asked no more;
His generous heart could feel
No low desire for king's attire—
With brother, friend, and country blest,
He could aspire to honours higher
Than kingly crown or crest.

"He lies in pomp—his burial place
Than sculptured stone is richer far;
For in the heart's deep love we trace
His name—a golden star.
Wherever patriotism breathes,
His memory is devoutly shrined
In every pure and gifted mind;
And history, with wreaths
Of deathless fame, entwines that name,
Which evermore, beneath all skies,
Like vestal flame, shall live the same,
For virtue never dies.

"There let him rest—'tis a sweet spot;
Simplicity becomes the great—
But Vernon's son is not forgot,
Though sleeping not in state.
There, wrapped in his own dignity,
His presence makes it hallowed ground,
And Nature throws her charms around,
And o'er him smiles the sky.
There let him rest—the noblest, best;
The labours of his life all done—
There let him rest, the spot is blessed—
The grave of WASHINGTON.

"ADELAIDE."

The Student's Vigils. By THOMAS BEGGS. London: Groombridge, Paternoster row. 1844.

IT is our misfortune to live in a strangely exclusive world. Almost every man, or class of men, has some quack medicine, the pretensions of which are continually set up to the disparagement of every other. It was but the other day that one of our periodicals was asserting, or something like it, how much better it would be for the world if all poetry were altogether abandoned; it being a somewhat useless article at the best; or, at least, we being sufficiently stocked with that kind of capital to answer any demands which society, present or future, is likely to make for that kind of article. We were hardly aware before how thoroughly mercantile the spirit of the age had become. Heigho! We imagine we see some future generation disinterring from the rubbish of antiquity some mutilated figure of the muses—wondering who or what the lady could be, or gazing in amaze upon some partial fragment of rhythmical composition with the same wonder with which we should look at some imperfect Etruscan inscription, or appending to some rescued couplet of modern verse an explanatory note—as one might do to some acrostic or macaronic metre—"N.B. In those days men put words together in certain ridiculous combinations, and called it poetry!!!" For our parts, we believe that the wish of our contemporary will be fulfilled, when the corresponding one of our tory neighbours, "that all our manufactures were engulfed in one common destruction," shall receive accomplishment. But we are not prophets enough to predict the precise date at which such a consummation may be expected.

The author of this little volume has, in a very modest preface, introduced himself to his readers:—

"Amidst much prevailing suffering, error, and ignorance, it has always been his wish to contribute his labours to relieve the heavy load which presses upon humanity; and he will feel it no disgrace to fail in his attempt to increase an interest in the cause of truth. Every one, however humble, who seeks to elevate the heart by appeals to a higher and better nature, is doing something to the advancement of his race. There may be some chord struck even by efforts as feeble as these; and it is some gratification to nourish that impression, although it may be a delusion. * * * Those who know him will not expect classical beauty or refinement; having to pick up his scanty education and insufficient knowledge as he best could, in hours stolen from rest, and when wearied by labour, there has been little attention paid to the graces of composition."—p. vii.

The contents of this volume will prove that Mr Beggs here does himself great injustice, and that, with adequate information, he possesses true poetical feeling, and considerable grace, and power of versification. There is a pure feeling of the delights of domestic life, with considerable pathos, in the following extract:—

"Sweet sister, 'twas my earliest grief to twine
The flowers of spring to deck thy hallowed shrine;
Do they still bloom, as when thy brother gave
His first fond tear, a tribute on thy grave?
O! does thy gentle spirit hover still
O'er those now left in peril, change, or ill,
By joy elated, or by pain o'ercast?
Thou'rt with me still, bright phantom of the past!
Methinks I see thee, with delighted face
And fairy footstep, rush to my embrace;
I hear thy tones still warbling in mine ear,
And turn from that illusion to thy bier.
Turn we then; and where hath change not been
To mar the grace and beauty of the scene!
My gay companions, have they faded like me—
The noble, brave, the generous and the free?
It looks but yesterday since we had played
Our boyish gambols on the grassy glade;
Hope shed its smile of sunshine on each breast,
As eye met eye and hand to hand was pressed;
One form stands foremost 'mid that youthful band,
Gentle and kind, yet destined to command.
We were together, whether tasks at home
Employed our time, or pastime made us roam;
We roved together at the early dawn,
Or chased each other on the dewy lawn;
Together pictured out a bright career,
And on the surface saw no shade appear,
Our grief was mutual in the stormy blast,
Or when the morn was darkly overcast;
We shared one bed, and, brothers but in name,
Our venial errors met an equal blame;
How many suns have rose and set since then,
And hopes have perished, ne'er to bloom again!
Years passed; together we were side by side
From lisping infancy to manhood's pride;
At length we parted—'twas a trying hour
That saw each aiming at a different shore,
Led by the hope of happiness or fame,
Our paths though various, our pursuits the same."

—pp. 8, 9.

This volume contains some noble sentiments on the subject of liberty; though mingled with a tone of querulousness which seems sometimes inclined to forget that, ill-administered as it too often is, and thus made the stepping-stone for human pride or the enthronement of human tyranny, religion is, after all, the grand asserter of the soul's equality and the only purifier of evil passions and influences.

Mr Beggs excels in the plaintive. We select the following, not because it is the best, but because its length accommodates it more readily than some others to our limited space:—

STANZAS.

"Still evening wafts its fragrant sigh,
Still blooms the bower in which we met,
The star we loved still meets mine eye,
But the bright star of love is set;

The flowers are sweet in scent and hue.
As those I plucked to deck thy brow;
Beauty and gladness meet my view
On every hand; but where art thou?

"I tread the scenes we knew so well,
When fancy pictured all things bright,
Ere yet we learnt to sigh—farewell,
Or sorrow dimmed that eye of light;
The lute is here, whose soft tones break
O'er memory's vigils even now;
But ah! it wants one hand to wake
Its votive strains. Ah! where art thou?

"I sigh in vain o'er bliss that's gone,
In vain I drop the gushing tear,
For all that hope hath fed upon
Lies buried in thy early bier.
Kindred and friends around me meet,
They fail to cheer my spirit now—
For whilst its maddening pulses beat
My heart must echo—where art thou?"

This is worthy of music, and good music too!

The Biblical Cabinet, No. XLIV. *Sacred Meditations*; or an Exegetical, Critical, and Doctrinal Commentary on the Gospel of St John. By CHARLES CHRISTIAN TITTMANN, D.D. Translated from the Latin, by JAMES YOUNG. In two vols. Edinburgh: Thomas Clark. 1844. pp. 433, 396.

THE mass of biblical criticism which has been imported into Great Britain of late years, through the learned labours of the divines of Germany, is a remarkable feature of our times. That, with some errors, much solid and substantial truth has been thus elicited, it were most ungrateful to doubt. We are much gratified in introducing to our readers, through the medium of Mr Clark's press, another valuable contribution to scriptural literature. It is not, indeed, so elaborately profound upon philosophical points as some other works of a similar kind, and it derives from this circumstance the special advantage of being more accessible and intelligible. But it leaves nothing untouched which the general scholar will deem important. Sound in doctrinal sentiment, learned and judicious in exegetical apparatus, and unflinching in opposition to the fashionable rationalism of the German school, it well deserves our decided and warm commendation, as a most instructive and valuable possession for every student of Holy Scripture. The work was originally written in Latin, of which language the translation bears evident traces. And by way of supplement to the original production, ample notes are appended from the pens of Tholuck, Storr, Kuinoel, Lücke, and other continental divines.

The introduction contains a development of the author's principles of biblical interpretation, and consists of a defence of the grammatical sense, in opposition to the mystical, which is denounced as new, fallacious, uncertain, and dangerous. The essay will well repay perusal.

Perhaps we cannot better convey a notion of the volume than by referring to a few opinions of the author upon difficult points. We need not follow him into all the disputed ones. Dr Tittmann regards the phrase *ho logos*, as equivalent to *ho erchomenos*, not indeed as being the phrase by which the Messiah was precisely known among the Jews, but as indicating the promised one, in accordance with the custom of those times, and of our Lord in speaking of himself. He understands the baptism of John to be altogether a new rite, looking upon the baptism of proselytes before his time to be altogether doubtful. Without differing from the majority of commentators on the tendency of our Lord's conversation with Nicodemus, he holds that our Lord, in first speaking of the new birth, was not intending so much to unfold the principles of his new religion as to show that even on the principles of the old one, his carnal mind must be enlightened before the truth of God could be perceived. By "water and the spirit," he understands, relatively, baptism—by means of which men renounced Judaism and embraced Christianity, and the internal change effected by the reception of divine truth. In the conversation with the woman of Samaria he hesitates, we think unwarrantably, in deciding between the usually received interpretation of the words, "He whom thou now hast is not thy husband," and the supposition that the *andra* spoken of, was only a sixth affianced, though not yet acknowledged husband. A note from Kuinoel leads us back to the natural interpretation.

Respecting the pool of Bethesda, the opinion is given that the narrative of the angel troubling the water, if genuine, may bear some accommodation to the opinion of the Jews in similar cases; and that it is meant to intimate that the sick were not cured "by the medicinal water alone, but by the special kindness of God." Of the genuineness of v. 4, ch. v, the author entertains great doubts, believing the passage to have crept into the text from the Latin fathers.

The passage John vi, 51, 59 Tittmann understands to bear no reference to the Lord's supper. This view is confirmed by Tholuck in a note appended to the text.

The part of John's gospel containing the narrative of the woman taken in adultery, is regarded as under considerable suspicion as to the genuine-

ness of the text. Griesbach has shown that much variation of readings prevails concerning it, and has given three recensions of it. Many principal versions do not contain it; and those among the Greek fathers who have published entire commentaries on the evangelists, as Chrysostom and Theophylact, have not given it. Among the Latins, Tertullian and Cyprian, though often on the subject of chastity, have not referred to it. Augustine, indeed, mentions it; and says that some omitted it because our Lord did not punish the culprit. Stoning was not the punishment of the Jews for the crime, and the whole narrative is in a style of purity greater than that in which John usually wrote. Tittmann's conclusion is, that it is an interpolation. His view is confirmed by a note of a very elaborate kind from the pen of Dr Lücke, which is well worthy of the perusal of every biblical scholar.

John xi. 51, 52. Tittmann regards the language of Caiaphas spoken under divine direction, with which view Tholuck, in a note appended, agrees.

It may be, it probably will be, that some of the views given by Dr Tittmann may require examination and research. They are, however, ably and fairly supported, whilst they well deserve the attention of every biblical critic. We give no small praise to this work, in saying that it is worthy of the series to which it is attached. We are not indeed acquainted with all the contents of the Biblical Cabinet; but several of them are on our shelves among our most valued acquisitions. Mr Clark has done eminent service to our rising students and ministers. His publications deepen our conviction how much unsmelted ore there yet remains in the treasures of God's holy word; and, at the same time, our confidence, that no discovery of criticism will cause us to abandon the firm ground of truths already received, but only develop their excellency and increase their value.

Outlines of Congregationalism; with an historical sketch of its Rise and Progress in the town of Andover. By the Rev. J. S. PEARSALL. London: Snow. 1844. pp. 159.

A CALM, forcible, and instructive exposition of dissenting principles, well written, and calculated to make men think in the right direction. It is accompanied by several very interesting details of a local kind. The pastor of the congregational church at Andover has done well in thus employing his pen for the benefit of his people, and his work possesses considerable attraction for those readers who are not within the immediate sphere of his influence. We wish it a large circulation.

Memoranda of Irish Matters. By Obscure Men of Good Intentions. Part I.—The Rules of Irish Promotion. Machan, Dublin. Pp. 85.

THIS is a book of obstinate facts, very seasonably put forth. Unpretending in its spirit, yet with considerable energy and talent, it unmasks the selfish and fatal policy adopted by the successive governments of this country towards unhappy Ireland. Should the succeeding parts equal the present, they will form small hand-grenades, likely to do good execution. "The Rules of Irish Promotion," by a considerable induction of facts, are proved to be as follows:—1. "To fill all the great places of Ireland with natives of England." 2. "To advance to subordinate office those Irishmen alone who had declared and proved themselves hearty supporters of the English interest; and especially to promote those who, by their opinions and conduct, had divested themselves of the love and confidence of their countrymen." There have been occasional relaxations of these rules; but for the last six hundred and twenty years this spirit has to a lamentable degree prevailed. Not a bishop was to be created or translated, a judge appointed or elevated, an office of the least consequence filled, but Englishmen were sent over, alien to the spirit of Irish liberty. Whatever respite there might have been under the late whig ministry, yet the Campbell job was an unqualified insult to the whole Irish people. We are glad that this book puts the blame upon the right shoulders, fastening it, not upon the people, but the government of England. We heartily wish it success.

Tweedell's Yorkshire Miscellany and Englishman's Magazine. No. I. July, 1844. pp. 40.

ONE or two interesting papers. But Yorkshire ought to do far better than this.

Rambling Recollections of a Soldier of Fortune. By W. H. MAXWELL. Dublin: W. Curry, jun., and Co. London: Longman and Co.

It seldom falls to our lot to bring any of the *genus* "novel" under the notice of our readers, and the less we have to do with works of the kind now before us the better. Deficient alike in intellectual taste and moral power—exciting without being improving—broad in caricature without being very pungent in satire—displaying everywhere talents capable of a much higher direction, yet grievously misdirected and abused—we regard this volume as equally demanding contempt for the readers who create the demand, and the writer who panders to it. The work needed not to have been noticed at all, were it not that some of our readers might be, like ourselves, misled by the title. It may save them some vexation to be informed that neither the *era* nor the *raisonnable* have much to do with its compilation.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. *A Jubilee Memorial.* By THOMAS AVELING.
2. *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.* Arnold.
3. *A Jewish Christian's Appeal in behalf of his Brethren according to the Flesh.* By A. D. SALMON.
4. *Statement of Claims on the Portuguese Government.* By T. COLLINS.
5. *The Interests of Agriculture and Manufactures Identical.*
6. *The Independent Magazine.* September.
7. *Old England.* No. 9.
8. *The Pictorial Sunday Book.* No. 9.

Religious Intelligence.

BITTEM, HANTS.—At this interesting and improving village, on Tuesday, the 20th ult., a new chapel was opened, in the baptist connexion. Two sermons were preached, that in the morning by Mr T. Morris, minister of the baptist chapel, East street, Southampton, from Rom. x. 1; that in the evening by Mr Thomas Adkins, of the Above Bar independent chapel, Southampton, from Romans i. 16. At this place, the old chapel (the services of which were begun and have been carried on by lay agency), proving too small and inconvenient, it was thought advisable to enlarge it. Upon commencing, it was found that it could not be made use of, so it was pulled down, and a new building erected. The former chapel held nearly 70; the new one will hold upwards of 200 persons. The evening service was crowded; many were unable to obtain standing room. A tea meeting was held in the afternoon. The collections for fittings, &c., and current expenses, were good. It is proposed, as soon as possible, to invest it in trust. A convenient school room is formed underneath, which is capable of being easily made two-fold larger. Messrs Wildey, of Botley, Oughton, Hedge, and Green, of Stepney, took part in the services of the day. An excellent sphere of usefulness is open to any minister who could undertake the charge.

OPENING OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.—The Roman catholic cathedral at Nottingham, dedicated to St Barnabas, was publicly consecrated on Tuesday. The church is the largest yet completed in this country since the reformation. The building is of the early English style, and is, professedly, a perfect return to the ancient arrangements of a Christian temple. There are no galleries. The windows consist entirely of stained glass, which impart a degree of richness and solemnity to the whole interior. In the centre light of the west windows are painted the arms of the Earl of Shrewsbury (a contributor of ten thousand pounds to the building); and in the windows of the aisles are the armorial bearings of Drs Walsh and Wiseman, the Romanist bishops of the midland district. The eight principal lights bear the following quaint inscription:—"Good Christian people, of your charity pray for the good estate of John Earl of Shrewsbury, the chief benefactor of the building of this church, dedicated in honour of St Barnabas." The high altar is especially splendid, and consists of a single slab of stone, supported by eight shafts of Petworth marble. On the south side of the choir is the chapel of the "blessed sacrament," and this is the most splendid part of the building, the adornment being very profuse. There is another chapel in the crypt, under the choir, in honour of St Peter, as the foundation or rock of the church; this will be used in masses for the dead. The pavement of the choir and chapels is composed of incrustated tiles of various devices and colours. Indeed, the *tout ensemble* is exceedingly magnificent. The new Roman catholic church of St Mary, in Clayton street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was opened on Wednesday with great ceremony and magnificence. In the morning, at eleven o'clock, were assembled seventy priests, with nine bishops, including Dr Riddell, of Newcastle, and Dr Briggs, of York. Dr Riddell celebrated pontifical high mass at the altar, and Dr Gillis, bishop of the Edinburgh diocese, delivered the sermon. This new ecclesiastical structure is of stone, and presents a close analogy to the pure decorative style. The interior is correspondingly elegant. The first objects which will be noticed are the superb stained windows, the production of Mr Wailes, of Newcastle. The altar is of stone, brought from Caen, in France, and is divided into three compartments, in which are severally represented the annunciation, the coronation, and the adoration of the wise men. The back of the altar is similarly divided, with over-arching canopies, and exhibits the resurrection, the crucifixion, and the descent of the Holy Ghost; and on either side of the altar are larger figures of St Paul and St Peter. The pulpit and font are both of Caen stone, and exhibit some fine and tasteful ornament. The corbels are busts of angels, each playing a different musical instrument, and give to the upper part of the building a very pleasing effect. The side chapels and chancel are laid with tessellated tiles. Two other altars are intended to be erected, besides which the plan includes a screen, and various other things yet to be completed.

THE LATE ROWLAND HILL.—The centenary of the birth of the late Rev. Rowland Hill was commemorated on Sunday evening by a large meeting of his followers and friends in Surrey chapel, when it was resolved to erect, contiguous to the chapel, a large school-house, where a number of children might receive the blessings of a sound, liberal, and scriptural education. In addition to this, it was also resolved to establish two large infant schools, one of which should be in the Borough road. Mr Pritchard was present, and detailed at some length the progress of education at Tahiti and the South Sea islands.

THE REV. E. JONES, late of Oxford, who has been chosen the pastor and congregation worshipping in Norley street chapel, commenced his ministerial duties on Sunday last.—*Devenport Independent.*

WESLEYAN DISCIPLINE.—At the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, just terminated, a resolution was adopted, prohibiting the ministers of that connexion from authorising persons to go out from their respective circuits, and from going out of their circuits themselves, in order to solicit contributions for chapels; and also prohibiting ministers from giving the sanction of their names to any letters, or advertisements, issued with that object. It appears that, during the past year, 185 applications have been

made for permission to erect or enlarge chapels, school rooms, &c., and that eighty-eight of these applications have received the sanction of the committees; but that not less than twenty chapels have been built during the past year without the committees' consent; and, consequently, the parties concerned in the erection of these edifices can have no claim upon the relief fund, should they unfortunately be involved in difficulties.

COLLEGE CHAPEL, BRADFORD.—The spirited and munificent congregation of this chapel, of which the Rev. Walter Scott, principal of Airedale college, is the pastor, have realised their purpose of clearing off the whole debt resting on the chapel, to the amount of £2000. Sermons were preached at the chapel on Sunday last, in the morning and evening, by the Rev. Dr Leifchild, of London, and in the afternoon by the Rev. J. Glendenning, of Huddersfield. After the evening collection Dr L. stated that the amounts contributed after the three services had exceeded two thousand pounds, and that their beautiful place of worship was out of debt. Prior to the anniversary the chapel had been painted throughout, and in other respects beautified. It is said that the overplus of the collection will be appropriated to the purchase of a new organ for the chapel.—*Bradford Observer.*

SHERSTON MAGNA.—On Wednesday, August 21, Mr D. B. Sherry, of the Western college, was solemnly set apart and recognised as the pastor of the church of Christ assembling in the independent chapel of this place. The morning service was commenced with reading and prayer by Mr Watts, of Wotton-under-Edge; Mr J. Jack, of Bristol, delivered an able exposition of the nature and constitution of a Christian church; Mr B. Rees, of Chippenham, proposed the usual questions. Mr R. Knill, of Wotton-under-Edge, offered the ordination prayer; Mr R. Elliott, of Devizes, delivered a faithful and affectionate charge to the minister; and Mr B. Parsons, of Ebley, concluded with prayer. In the evening, Mr R. White, of Hillsley, conducted the devotional exercises; Mr R. Knill preached an impressive sermon to the people; and Mr R. Collins, of Tetbury, concluded with prayer. On both occasions the chapel was filled to excess. Many other ministers were present.

CIRCULAR CHAPEL, HERSHAM, SURREY.—On Tuesday, the 27th of August, the opening of the above chapel took place under the most favourable circumstances. There was a large attendance of the neighbouring ministers and people, who came to testify their cordial sympathy and their fraternal regard, by rendering pecuniary help. Mr Scott, of Hersham, a member of Albion chapel, London, gave a donation of £50, beside the ground on which the chapel is built. The chapel is well situated, being in the centre of a large population. The building is circular, and its whole structure unique, built of the best materials, and finished in the best style. The pulpit is formed from the trunk of a gnarled oak tree, given by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, and must have taken at least four hundred years to arrive at its present circumference. The desk is also part of the trunk of a tree. The building, surrounded by a neat fence, at a point where four roads meet, is a great addition to the interesting scenery of the retired and pleasant village of Hersham. The expense has considerably exceeded the original estimate, which was £600, owing to some judicious alterations which were made. The sum collected towards the expense is nearly £400. The chapel will accommodate about 300 persons. Mr A. Tidman preached in the morning, Dr Matheson in the afternoon, and Mr J. Young, of Albion chapel, in the evening. The congregations were large and respectable. The collections amounted to upwards of £25. Messrs G. Evans, Hyatt, Churchill, Porter, Kluht, Stevens, West, Edwards, Schofield, and other ministers, took part in the services of the day. The chapel is well situated in a place where three roads meet, and in the centre of several thickly populated villages. Mr A. Scott, of Hersham, formed the design of the building, and it has been carried out under his own sole superintendence. The assiduity and liberality of Mr Scott met with a cordial and well-merited eulogium after the dinner. In addition to the time and attention Mr Scott has bestowed, he handsomely gave the ground, and £50 as a subscription.

COLEFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Mr John Penny, formerly of Stepney college, late of the University, Edinburgh, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the baptist church in that town, and intends to enter upon his duties the second sabbath of September.

PERSHORE.—On Sunday last, two sermons were preached in the Baptist chapel in this town, on behalf of the Baptist Missionary Society: in the morning by Mr P. Saffrey, of Leeds; and in the evening, by Mr H. Dawson, of Bradford. Yesterday a public meeting was held in the same place, which was well attended. The collections, subscriptions, and donations amounted to nearly £50.

GRAVESEND.—On Tuesday, August 20th, the anniversary services of Perry Street schools, Gravesend, were held in the school-rooms, in Wycliffe road. Very appropriate and impressive sermons were preached by Mr R. Milne, and Mr J. Curwen, of Plaistow. The devotional parts of the services were conducted by Messrs B. Kent, of Norwood, — Harwicker, of Tooting, and J. T. Feaston, of Hackney. Several friends from a distance were present, and expressed their sympathy with the few, but indefatigable, individuals, through whose exertions the building has been erected and scriptural instruction introduced to the village. The proceedings of the day were of the most gratifying description.

DATCHET, NEAR WINDSOR, BUCKS.—Mr John Teser was, a few days since, ordained over the baptist church assembling at this place. Many ministers, from the neighbourhood and from the metropolis, were present. After the morning services, the members and friends of the cause partook of dinner and tea under a tent erected for the purpose of their accommodation. The attendance was good, and the services of the day appeared to give great satisfaction and delight.

BIRTH.

Aug 26, at No. 15, Halkin street, Belgrave square, the Right Hon. Countess of DUCIE, of a daughter,

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 21, at the Friends' Meeting house, Leeds, ALFRED TUNSTALL, of Redland, near Bristol, son of Crowdon Tunstall, of Alveston grove, near Nantwich, to SARAH WALKER, eldest daughter of Newman CASH, of Scarcroft Lodge, near Leeds.

Aug. 27, at the Baptist chapel, St Albans, by Mr Wm Upton, GEORGE HILL, Esq., of Peckham, to Miss FRANCES DANIEL, of Abbey Orchard villa, St Albans.

Aug. 27, at Horton Lane chapel, Bradford, by Mr Jonathan Glyde, Mr T. P. MUFF, draper, to ELIZA, daughter of the late Mr TIMOTHY INGHAM, of this town.

Aug. 27, by license, at Sion chapel, Halifax, by Mr J. Pridie, Mr JOHN FARRAR, machine maker, to LOUISA, eldest daughter of Mr JOHN WIGGLESWORTH, all of Halifax.

Aug. 29, in the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel, Rochdale, Mr EDWARD SEDDON, to Miss LOMASE, both of Rochdale.

Aug. 29, at Alnwick, in the Secession church, by Mr James Duncau, Warkworth, Mr DAVID P. BELL, draper, to Miss TURNBULL, second daughter of the late William Turnbull, tallow chandler.

Aug. 30, at Ducie chapel, Manchester, by Mr D. E. Ford, Mr WILLIAM DRACUP, of Chapel street, Salford, to Miss ELIZABETH ASKEW, of Strangeways, Manchester.

Aug. 31, at the Independent chapel, Kneeworth street, Royton, Miss LOUISA, eldest daughter of Mr W. SIMONS, to Mr J. H. ABBOTT, only son of Mr Abbott, of the above place.

DEATHS.

Aug. 18, after a long and painful illness, endured with much Christian patience, ELIZABETH, the wife of Mr William BUCK, of East Dereham, Norfolk, in the 64th year of her age.

Aug. 26, of dropsy, Lord KEANE, G.C.B. and K.C.H., the captor of Guinee.

Aug. 30, at Wellington, Somerset, aged 50, MARY, relict of the late Mr Thomas BRIDGOD.

Aug. 30, at his residence, Tavistock place, Russell square, in the 71st year of his age, Mr FRANCIS BAILEY, F.R.S., president of the Royal Astronomical Society.

An old man, named MURRAY, has recently died in a miserable condition in the neighbourhood of Godstone, where he was well known, and supposed to be in the greatest poverty; having lived by the sale of laces and such small articles. His clothes were in so bad a condition as scarcely to keep together, yet it was not until nearly his last moment that he owned, by degrees, to the possession of a large sum of money, amounting to nearly a hundred pounds, which was found on his person.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, August 30.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Baptist chapel, Barrowden, Rutlandshire.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

WEBSTER, THOMAS, Wakefield, bricklayer, August 15.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

FIDDIAN, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Birmingham, architect.

BANKRUPTS.

BROOKS, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, quarryman, Sept. 6, Oct. 7: solicitors, Mr W. Lockett Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Messrs Chisholme and Co., 64, Lincoln's Inn fields, London.

FRANCE, WILLIAM, Wigan, Lancashire, grocer, Sept. 10, 30: solicitors, Messrs Cornthwaite and Adams, Dean's court, Doctor's commons, London, and Mr John Cornthwaite, Liverpool.

GOODEVE, ALFRED, 53, Aldermanbury, City, warehouseman, Sept. 9, Oct. 7: solicitors, Messrs Reed and Shaw, 59, Friday street, Chesham.

HODGSON, RALPH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, Sept. 6, Oct. 4: solicitors, Mr Henry Ingledew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Messrs Williamson and Hill, Gray's Inn, London.

LOWTHER, JOHN, 8, Queen's row, Pentonville, builder, Sept. 10, Oct. 11: solicitor, Mr Jacobs, Winchester buildings, Winchester street, City.

PARSONS, WILLIAM, Upper Easton street, Pimlico, and Half-moon street, Piccadilly, formerly of William and Mary yard, Sept. 7, Oct. 11: solicitors, Messrs Barron and Cullen, Bloomsbury square.

PATTERSON, THOMAS, and CODLING, JOHN, Sheriff hill, Durham, earthenware manufacturers, Sept. 11, Oct. 10: solicitors, Messrs Clayton and Cookson, Lincoln's Inn, New square, London; Messrs Clayton and Dunn, or Mr John Bunn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ROBERTS, EDWARD, Liverpool, corn merchant, Sept. 11, Oct. 9: solicitors, Messrs Maples and Co., Frederick's place, London, and Mr G. F. Fairclough, Liverpool.

SANDERS, JEREMIAH, Reach, Cambridgeshire, carpenter, Sept. 11, Oct. 10: solicitor, Mr Hustwick, Soham, Cambridge.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BUCHANAN, JAMES, Glasgow, commission merchant, Sept. 3, 24.

LYLE, ALEXANDER, sen., of Awell, Stirlingshire, fisher, Sept. 6, 21.

NIMMO, CHARLES HAY, and BUCHANAN, GEORGE, Glasgow, ship brokers, Sept. 4, 25.

Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

North Street chapel, Gosport, Hampshire.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

BATTEN, JAMES, Tilehurst, Berkshire, cattle dealer.

KNILL, JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, Gloucester, tailor.

BANKRUPTS.

BANISTER, CHARLES JAMES, Derby, linen draper, Sept. 13, 28: solicitors, Messrs Mottram and Giddy, Birmingham, and Mr W. H. Smith, 22, Bedford row, London.

BROWNE, JOHN, 3, King's cross, saddler, Sept. 11, Oct. 15: solicitors, Messrs Braham and Houghton, 4, Verulam buildings, Gray's Inn.

CLOUGH, WILLIAM COFFERTHWAITHE, Eye, Suffolk, apothecary, September 11, October 15: solicitors, Mr Edward Peter Archer, Stowmarket, Suffolk; Messrs Jones and Co., John street, Bedford row, London.

HALL, HENRY, Smalleshworth, Northumberland, cattle dealer, September 12, October 10: solicitors, Messrs Bell and Co., 9, Bow churchyard; Messrs Carrick and Lee, Brampton; Messrs Bates and Dees, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MANN, ROBERT KINDER, Kingston-upon-Hull, wine merchant, September 18, October 4: solicitors, Messrs Tilson and Co., London; Messrs Wells, Hull; Messrs Morsfall and Harrison, Leeds.

WOODHEAD, JOSEPH and JOHN, Bradford, worsted stuff manufacturers, September 13, October 11: solicitors, Messrs Gregory and Co., Bedford row, London, and Mr Wavill, Halifax.

DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 26, T. Wileman, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, hosier.—Sept. 27, J. Dowle, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, wine merchant.

—Sept. 27, R. Davies, Abercrombie, Monmouthshire, grocer.—Sept. 27, A. Gordon, W. Cartwright, and J. Blackett, Manchester, machine makers.—Sept. 25, J. Dean, Habergham Eaves, Lancashire, cotton spinner.—Sept. 28, I. Parsonage, Birmingham, paperhanger.

BRITISH FUNDS.

The foreign news of the week has not had any effect upon the funds. The chances of war are considered more unlikely, and an amicable arrangement with France is anticipated. The amount of business transacted has been but small; prices have, however, been pretty firm.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Ditto for Account	—	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
3 per cent. Reduced	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
3½ per cent. Reduced	102	101½	—	—	—	—
New 3½ per cent.	101	101	—	—	—	—
Long Annuities	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Bank Stock	199½	199	199	198½	199	199
India Stock	281	281½	279	—	280	—
Exchequer Bills	77pm	75pm	76pm	74pm	74pm	74pm
India Bonds	—	95pm	93pm	—	95pm	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	—	Mexican	35½
Belgian	102	Peruvian	—
Brazilian	84½	Portuguese 5 per cents	81
Buenos Ayres	35	Ditto 3 per cents	44
Columbian	13½	Russian	120
Danish	89	Spanish Active	22
Dutch 2½ per cents	60½	Ditto Passive	5½
Ditto 5 per cents	100½	Ditto Deferred	12½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	79	London & Birm. ½ Shares	26½
Birmingham & Gloucester	109	London and Brighton	48
Blackwall	74	London & Croydon Trunk	19
Bristol and Exeter	80	London and Greenwich	8½
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Ditto New	22½
Eastern Counties	11½	Manchester and Leeds	122
Edinburgh and Glasgow	65	Midland Counties	108
Grand Junction	219½	Ditto Quarter Shares	—
Great North of England	112	North Midland	—
Great Western	138	Ditto New	—
Ditto Half	83	South Eastern and Dover	37½
Ditto Fifths	24	South Western	8½
London and Birmingham	222	Ditto New	11

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 2.

There was a good supply of English wheat, the majority of which was of the new crop; the condition was mostly soft, and the millers thought there was some falling off in quality also. A few fine dry samples were selected out early at pretty nearly last week's prices, but a decline of 3s. per quarter was submitted to in general runs, without being able to effect a clearance. In foreign very little doing, at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter.

There were a few samples of new barley, quality varying from very coarse to very fine: the prices obtained were from 34s. to 59s.

There have been a good many oats since last Monday, including Irish and foreign. The demand moderately good, at quite as high prices.

Very few beans and peas offered, and prices were fully maintained.

Wheat, Red New	40 to 50	Malt, Ordinary	46 to 56
Fine	50 to 52	Pale	60 to 64
White	42 to 50	Rye	28 to 34
Fine	52 to 54	Peas, Hog	28 to 31
Flour, per sack	33 to 47	Maple	30 to 33
Barley	25 to 28	Boilers	32 to 35
Malt	30 to 34	Beans, Ticks	29 to 33
Beans, Pigeon	32 to 36		
Harrow	31 to 33		
Oats, Feed	18 to 20		
Fine	21 to 23		
Poland	31 to 33		
Potato	20 to 25		

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUG. 23.

Wheat	50s. 4d.	Wheat	51s. 0d.
Barley	33 3	Barley	34 2
Oats	20 4	Oats	20 6
Rye	36 8	Rye	36 0
Beans	35 10	Beans	35 11
Peas	34 0	Peas	35 5

SEEDS.

The market was again rather liberally supplied with mustard-seed, and before sales could be made reduced prices had to be taken, the best white scarcely exceeding 10s. or 12s., or the finest brown 13s. per bushel. In the value of rapeseed no change occurred. Canaryseed was less inquired for, and barely supported Monday's currency.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt.
English, sowing	54s. to 60s.	English, red	— to —
Baltic, ditto	—	Ditto, white	—
Ditto, crushing	40 to 42	Flemish, pale	—
Medit. & Odessa	41 to 43	Ditto, fine	—
Hempseed, small	35 to 38	New Hamb., red	—
Large	—	Ditto, fine	—
Canary, new	—	Old Hamb., red	—
Extra	60 to 62	Ditto, fine	—
Caraway, old	44 to 46	French, red	—
New	44 to 52	Ditto, white	—
Ryegrass, English	—	Coriander	15 to 18
Scotch	—	Old	—
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed	per last
Brown, new	9 to 13	English, new	23½ to 24½
White	7 to 12	Linseed cakes	10½ to 11½
Trefoil	—	English	10½ to 11½
Old	—	Foreign	6½ to 7½
Tares, new	7 to 8	Rapeseed cakes	— to —

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Sept. 2.

No improvement has occurred in the demand for Irish butter, the dealers having operated with extreme caution; consequently, nothing worth notice was done in the past week, on board or landed, and the prices for nearly all descriptions ruled about 1s. less than quoted. Foreign was more saleable, and Friesland of fine quality rallied in price to 80s. to 84s. per cwt. For prime Waterford and Limerick singed bacon there was a better demand, a fair business transacted at 43s. to 50s. per cwt, as in quality, &c., and from the favourable appearance of the weather, a prospect of further improvement in the consumption and prices. Bale and three middles were in slow sale, so were hams and lard, and previous quotations not well supported.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 2.

Since our last, the first pocket of hops has been brought to market, and sold at 9½ to 12s. per cwt; and a second pocket has been sold at 9½ to 15s. There has been a good demand during the past week, and prices have been firm; but to day there is less doing. The continuance of favourable weather has much improved the hops, where they are not past recovery, and the duty is now estimated at 135,000l., with a probability, as some think, of going still higher.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 2.

The supply of beasts was extensive, and of fair average quality. The beef trade was excessively dull, at in some instances, a decline in the value of the primest breeds of 2d., while the quotations of the middling and inferior qualities were 4d. per

lbs lower than on this day se'nnight, without effecting a clearance; indeed, nearly 400 beasts left the market unsold. During the past week the imports of foreign stock into London and the various outports have been but 60 head from Rotterdam. The supply of sheep being again very large, the mutton trade was in a depressed state. In some instances the primest downs sold at last week's quotations, but the general currencies suffered a decline of quite 2d. per 8lbs. The lamb trade was very dull, at almost nominal figures. The veal trade was again heavy, and the quotations had a downward tendency. Pigs were a mere drug, but not cheaper.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton	2 8 .. 4 0	Pork	3 0 .. 3 10
Lamb	3 6 .. 4 8		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday 714	9,680	361	280
Monday 3,811	36,040	113	380

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 2.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d.	
Middling do 2 8 .. 2 10	Mid. ditto	3 0 .. 3 4	
Prime large 2 10 .. 3 0	Prime ditto	3 6 .. 3 8	
Prime small 2 2 .. 3 6	Veal	3 4 .. 4 4	
Large Pork 2 6 .. 3 4	Small Pork	3 4 .. 3 10	
	Lambs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.		

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Aug. 31.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow	75s. to 84s.	New Clover Hay	100s. to 126s.
New ditto	—	Old ditto	—
Useful Old ditto	85 .. 94	Oat Straw	26 .. 28
Fine Upland ditto	96 .. 103	Wheat Straw	28 .. 30

COTTON.

A more extensive business has been done in cotton this week. The trade generally presented a more favourable aspect early in the week, and holders, though they met the demand freely, were enabled to obtain, in some instances, rather higher terms. The accounts brought by the Boston and Halifax steamer, however, effected a change in the feeling of the market, and business closed flatly. 2,080 Sea Islands and stained were offered by auction, but only 200 bags were sold, at a decline of 4d. per lb. from previous sales. The transactions of the week consist of 35,850 bales. Speculators have taken 2,000 and exporters 6,300 bales.

WOOL.

There is no new feature in either the long or short wool market; prices are quite stationary, and although sales are not extensive, better hopes are excited by the splendid weather for harvest operations that has set in since our last week's report.

COAL EXCHANGE, Sept. 2.

Stewart's, 23s. 0d.; Hetton's, 22s. 6d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 23s. 0d. Ships arrived this week, 129.

GROCERIES.—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

SUGAR.—The raw market has opened with an active demand, and sales to the amount of 812 hhds. have been effected. Included in these are, at auction, 150 hhds of Barbadoes, at 56s. to 63s., the lower descriptions of which went cheaper, and part were taken in; and 72 hhds, 91 barrels, 18 tierces of St Lucia, at 48s. 6d. to 58s. 6d. Prices generally are steady. At auction 2,000 bags were brought forward. The demand was good, and the white sold. The quotations show an advance since last week—white, 60s. to 63s.; gray and yellow, 53s. to 59s.

COFFEE.—76 chests and 179 barrels, at auction, met a very languid demand, and nearly the whole were withdrawn—Jamaica at 62s. 6d. to 75s. 6d., and Demerara at 60s. The Ceylon market is dull.

Advertisements.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, FOLKESTONE.

THE Christian Public are respectfully informed that it is proposed to spend £1,000 in the erection of a new Chapel at Folkestone. This was seriously contemplated about five years ago, and now that the local character of the town is completely changed, by the railroad, from a place of profound retirement into one of constant visitation and growing importance, it becomes indispensable to the interests of religion in that vicinity, that the project should be forthwith matured.

When it is stated that the present sanctuary was built in 1729—that it is only twenty-two feet wide, and, though it has galleries, only sixteen feet high!—that it is too dilapidated to justify any reparation—surely the most scrupulous as to the necessity of new chapels will be fellow-helpers in the enterprise.

The members of the church are chiefly poor, but, though poor, both zealous and constant; as a proof of which, they commenced small subscriptions among themselves in 1839, which now amount to 200 guineas. They have an affectionate and acceptable pastor in the person of the Rev. D. Parkins; and 125 children have weekly instruction though they have no school room.

Divine Providence has kindly raised up a friend who will lend 500l., if it be required, free of interest for five years, should it be commenced this year, and many circumstances dictate an immediate effort.

May I, therefore, entreat your Christian consideration of the case, and the prompt transmission of promises or donations either to myself, or to the Rev. D. Parkins, Folkestone?

The cause is God's, and may his children favour it!

Ramsgate, August, 1844. J. MORTLOCK DANIELL.
P.S.—The desirableness of this step is felt by all the Ministers in the East Kent Association, and the Rev. Eustace Carey and Rev. John Aldis, of London, are acquainted with the present interest.

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bury; sold by AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster row; T. VARTY,
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Fleet street, in the parish of St Dunstan in the West, in the
city of London, by JOHN HENRY DAVIS, of No. 76, York
road, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, on WEDNESDAY,
4th of SEPTEMBER, 1844.